REPORT

ON THE

Police Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1929

Rangoon

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma

1930

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

Police Administration Report of Buıma

For the Year 1929

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Police Department, —No. 129C30, dated the 19th September 1930.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1929.

RESOLUTION.—The year 1929 was a comparatively uneventful one from the point of view of Police Administration. There were no serious outbreaks such as had occurred in the two previous years in Tharrawaddy and Shwebo Districts, and crime generally shows a satisfactory decrease. The number of true cases of cognizable crime dealt with fell from 54,867 to 53,579, and the figures for important crime are even more satisfactory, showing not only a large decrease from the figure of 1928, but the lowest figure for the last five years, as the following table sets forth :—

Crime.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Murders	872	867	825	915	817
Robberies	375	305	264	279	225
Dacoities	722	538	443	465	373
Kidnapping human beings for ransom	6	6	11	4	4
Arson to defraud Insurance Companies	12	5	10	14	23
Railway Act, section 126 ...	10	13	10	13	5
Total ...	1,997	1,734	1,563	1,690	1,447

There are good grounds therefore for hoping that last year's increase was only temporary, and that the wave of violent crime which swept over Burma after the war, and culminated in 1925 is definitely receding. The reduction in the number of robberies and dacoities taken together by 45 per cent. in five years is a convincing proof of the improved working of the Police, and of the success of the reorganization scheme initiated by the Lewisohn Committee in 1923. The too drastic reductions made under that scheme in certain districts have now been remedied, but the general wisdom of improving the quality rather than

the quantity of the force is fully justified by the results. The first few years' working, before a sufficient number of the new Sub-Inspectors was available, was necessarily difficult, but these initial difficulties have now been overcome, and there is general agreement that the new type of officer is superior to the old, and that the type of recruits for constable has improved steadily and is still improving. One of the most encouraging things is that the confidence of the public in the police is growing, and another very satisfactory feature is the increasing number of cases in which villagers have shown determined and successful resistance to dacoits. These powers of resistance have been increased by the liberal issue of gun-licenses in the villages, and the fact that it is uncommon even for suspicion to arise that licensed guns are used in the commission of dacoity or robbery shows that this policy has been justified. The decrease in resignations, desertions, discharges and dismissals is a further proof of the advantage of improving the pay and prospects of the police so as to obtain a better type of men for all ranks. An unsatisfactory feature in the statistics of important crime is the increasing number of cases of Arson to defraud Insurance Companies, a crime which frequently does serious damage to innocent persons who own neighbouring properties, and which as the Inspector-General of Police points out is extremely difficult to detect.

2. One of the most pressing problems still to be faced is that of improving the accommodation for the lower ranks of the Police. Even with the amount annually allotted in the Budget it will be many years before all the police in the Province are satisfactorily housed, and there has been some difficulty in spending the full amount of the allotments, partly on account of protracted discussions as to the most suitable type of building, and partly on account of the difficulty of construction in remote places. The Local Government fully realizes the importance of good housing, the lack of which discourages recruits of the type required, and the question is receiving careful attention. The cost however is so large that it must necessarily be spread over a number of years.

3. The Military Police were not called upon quite so much as in the preceding year to aid the Civil Police in the preservation of law and order, but they again had to supply Columns for Frontier Expeditions, and they have done another year's hard work with great success.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is fully satisfied with the work and conduct of the force during the year, and is confident that the improvement shown in recent years will be steadily maintained. He congratulates Colonel Macdonald and his officers and men, particularly those who have been specially mentioned in the Report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

F. B. LEACH,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Home and Political Department.

REPORT

ON THE

Police Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

CIVIL POLICE.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

1. The following changes in the sanctioned strength took place as a result of the reorganizations sanctioned in 1928-29 and affected all districts except Pegu (revised in 1928), the Northern and Southern Shan States and the Railway Police (revised in 1930) and Myitkyina (no revision) :— Statement D

(1) *Deputy Superintendents of Police.*—Decrease of one, due to the abolition of the Headquarters Deputy Superintendent, Upper Chindwin.

(2) *Inspectors.*—A net decrease of three due to :—

(*a*) The abolition of one Detective Inspector, Bassein, one Mines Inspector, Tavoy, one Detective Inspector, Mergui, and one Headquarters Inspector, Paletwa.

(*b*) The creation of one Detective Inspector, Magwe and one Headquarters Inspector, Upper Chindwin.

(*c*) The abolition of one Circle Inspector, Sandoway.

(3) *European Sergeants.*—An increase of three due to :—

(*a*) The creation of two Sergeants for Motor Vehicle Staffs, Moulmein and Insein (Regular Police).

(*b*) The creation of one Sergeant for Motor Traffic duty at Chauk, Magwe (Oilfields Police).

(4) *Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.*—A net increase of three due to :—

(*a*) The creation of one Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspector each in Bassein, Myaungmya, Amherst, Kyauksè, Sagaing, Shwebo, Lower Chindwin and Katha and two in Pakôkku.

(*b*) The abolition of one Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspector each in Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Maubin, Pyapôn and Thayetmyo and two in Magwe.

(5) *Executive Sub-Inspectors.*—A net increase of three due to :—

(*a*) The creation of 12 Sub-Inspectors in Magwe, 10 in Insein, 9 in Yamèthin, 7 in Shwebo, 6 each in Toungoo, Meiktila, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin, 4 in Kyauksè, 3 in Minbu, 2 each in Pyapôn and Thatôn, and 1 each in Sandoway and Katha.

(*b*) The abolition of 11 Sub-Inspectors in Mandalay, 9 in Myaungmya, 8 each in Bassein and Tavoy, 6 each in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy, 4 each in Prome and Thayetmyo, 3 each in the Hill District of Arakan and Kyaukpyu, 2 each in Maubin, Salween and Myingyan, and 1 each in Henzada, Amherst, Mergui and Bhamo.

(6) *Station Writers.*—A net decrease of six due to :—

(a) The abolition of 3 in Thatôn, 2 each in Bassein and Myaungmya and 1 each in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Maubin, Tavoy and Mandalay.

(b) The creation of 2 in Magwe, and 1 each in the Hill District of Arakan, Sandoway, Insein, Salween, Kyauksè, Shwebo and Lower Chindwin.

(7) *Head Constables.*—A net increase of 96 due to :—

(a) The creation of 16 in Pyapôn, 13 in Myaungmya, 12 in Bassein, 11 in Maubin, 8 in Amherst, 7 in Insein, 6 in Kyaukpyu, 5 each in Henzada, Mandalay and Yamèthin, 4 each in Mergui, Shwebo and Magwe, 3 each in Tavoy, Minbu and Kyauksè, 2 each in Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Pegu and Bhamo, and 1 each in Akyab and Lower Chindwin.

(b) The abolition of 5 each in the Hill District of Arakan and Myingyan, 3 in Salween, 2 in Pegu, and 1 each in Sandoway, Prome, Thatôn, Pakôkku, Sagaing and Upper Chindwin.

(8) *Constables.*—A net decrease of 223 due to :—

(a) The abolition of 48 in Mandalay, 34 in Salween, 33 in Hanthawaddy, 23 in Myingyan, 19 each in Bassein and Myaungmya, 18 in Katha, 16 each in Tharrawaddy and Henzada, 15 each in Amherst and Tavoy, 14 in Thatôn, 13 in Thayetmyo, 9 in Maubin, 6 each in the Hill District of Arakan and Toungoo, 5 each in Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Minbu, 4 in Mergui, 2 each in Prome and Meiktila and 1 in Magwe.

(b) The creation of 45 in Insein, 16 in Kyauksè, 15 in Shwebo, 9 in Lower Chindwin, 8 in Sagaing, 5 in Pyapôn, 4 in Yamèthin, 2 in Sandoway and 1 in Upper Chindwin.

The main objects of the reorganizations were to review the revisions carried out in 1924 as a result of the recommendations of the Police Enquiry Committee, to re-distribute the investigating, detective and surveillance staffs in accordance with the latest statistics of crime and criminals, to find men for the new Motor Traffic Staffs and to replace the Provincial Marine men on Police Motor Boats by Burman Police crews. These objects were achieved at little cost to Government by cutting down the strength of constables to a minimum. Naturally there has been an outcry from those districts which disapproved of the policy of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" and the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner, Mandalay, have voiced their protests in their reports. They are even inclined to attribute the increase of Important Crime in Mandalay and Myingyan in 1929 to the drastic cuts effected by the reorganizations though I think it is too early as yet to arrive at any definite opinion. The District Superintendent, Mandalay, is in favour of having one central office to deal with crime, as in Rangoon, but has not yet submitted his proposals. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, also views with considerable apprehension the cutting down of investigating staffs in Delta Districts but I shall be in a better position to estimate the position at the end of this year. It is perhaps unfortunate that these cuts were made on the recommendation of the Officer on Special Duty without Commissioners, Deputy Inspectors-General and district officers being consulted.

Other changes effected in the permanent strength during the year were as follows :—

(1) The creation of one appointment of Deputy Superintendent to permit of an Assistant Superintendent being placed in charge of the Motor Vehicles Department, Rangoon. The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, considered that the Motor Vehicles Department could be run more efficiently by an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(2) The amalgamation of the District Training Depôts of Sagaing and Lower Chindwin with that of Shwebo, and of the Meiktila and Myingyan Depôts with that of Yamèthin, involving a net decrease of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Head Constables. This was done in the interests of economy and efficiency.

(3) The amalgamation of the Police Forces of the Chin Hills and Pakôkku Hill Tracts, owing to the latter becoming a Subdivision of the former.

The following changes were effected in temporary and additional establishments during the year :—

(1) The temporary force of 1 Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 7 Constables sanctioned for Kambe Police Station, Myaungmya, became permanent as a result of the reorganizations.

(2) The temporary forces of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 22 Constables at Mugan, Shwebo, and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constabes in the Lower Chindwin were abolished on reorganization.

(3) The temporary strength of 1 Inspector and 7 Detective Sub-Inspectors in Pegu was abolished on the expiry of sanction.

(4) The temporary Deputy Superintendents and their Sub-Inspector Readers for Twante and Pyapôn Subdivisions were sanctioned for another year owing to the continued need for these officers.

(5) Two temporary Sub-Inspectors and two temporary Head Constables for the Criminal Investigation Department were sanctioned for another year for Political work.

(6) One temporary Sub-Inspector was sanctioned for surveillance over the Afghan Sirdars at Meiktila and Kalaw.

(7) One temporary Sub-Inspector was sanctioned for another year for Pyapôn Sub-Jail as the Jail Department were not in a position to take over.

(8) The temporary Deputy Superintendent sanctioned for supervision of the Punitive Police, Tharrawaddy, was abolished on the expiry of sanction.

(9) The Head Constable and 12 Constables employed for duty at the Zegyo Bazaar, Mandalay, were disbanded as not required.

(10) The temporary force of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 5 Constables sanctioned for surveillance duty over prisoners employed on road-making in Magwe was reduced to 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables and continued for one year.

Cost of Police.

2. The cost of the Civil Police Force for the year 1929-30, payable from the Provincial Revenues as reported by the Accountant-General, Burma, in his preliminary statement for the year ending the 31st March 1930 was Rs. 1,15,30,245, a net increase of Rs. 44,821 over the expenditure for the previous year.

This amount does not include the expenditure on—(i) the Police Force in the Shan States which is charged to the Federation ;

(ii) Police supplied to other departments and private bodies the entire cost of which is borne by the parties concerned and adjusted in the General Police Fund.

The increase of Rs. 44,821 mentioned above is arrived at as follows :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1. Superintendence	...	20,877
2. District Executive Force ...	41,723	...
3. Criminal Investigation Department	18,725	...
4. Railway Police	10,926	...
5. Police Training School ...	...	10,452
6. Village Police	4,785	...
7. Cattle pounds	...	9
	76,159	31,338
Net increase ...	44,821	

The decrease under "Superintendence" is due to (1) junior officers holding charge of ranges drawing less pay and allowances, (2) the drawal of reduced rates of Rangoon Compensatory Allowance from November 1929, (3) less touring and less use of Government launches, and (4) less expenditure on furniture. The decrease under "Police Training School" is due to a reduction in the strength of the cadets from January 1930 and to less expenditure on Travelling Allowance owing to the withdrawal of holiday concessions.

The increase under "District Executive Force" is due to (1) the normal increase in increments, (2) heavier expenditure on Travelling Allowance owing to transfers caused by the reorganization, and (3) greater expenditure on departmental construction which more than balanced savings under rewards and contingencies. The increase under "Criminal Investigation Department" is due to greater expenditure on increments, photographic materials and secret service. The increase under "Railway Police" is due to more travelling by officers and men, involving an increase in Travelling Allowance, and the normal increase in increments.

The District Superintendent, Maubin, gives some interesting figures showing the cost of the police per head in Burma, other provinces and Ceylon in 1928 which I reproduce below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ceylon	1,089	0	0
Burma	860	14	0
Bengal	581	12	0
Madras	564	7	0
Bihar and Orissa	556	14	11
Central Provinces	534	9	11
Assam	532	14	8
Bombay Presidency	511	13	1
North-West Frontier Province ...	507	6	3
Punjab	467	15	9

The high cost of the police in Burma as compared with other provinces is of course due to the higher rates of pay necessitated by the higher cost and standard of living.

3. The following changes were effected during the year as a result of the recent reorganizations, but the total number of police-stations and outposts remained the same as in 1928, *viz.*, 351 and 42 respectively :— Statement D.

Statistics of area, etc., and proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.

(*a*) The opening of Kume Police Station in Kyauksè and Kadaingti 2nd class Police Station in the Salween.

(*b*) The conversion of Daletme and Lower Lĕmro Police Stations into Outposts in the Hill District of Arakan.

(*c*) The conversion of the temporary Police Station at Mugan, Shwebo, into a permanent one.

(*d*) The abolition of Bogyok Outpost, Hanthawaddy and Kaladan Outpost in the Hill District of Arakan.

(*e*) The conversion of Pawatta and Dagwin Police Stations in the Salween into 2nd class Police Stations.

A Police Station was sanctioned for Mayangôn in the Insein District, but has not yet been established owing to lack of funds for the buildings. A Police Station was also sanctioned for Myotha, Sagaing, on condition that it was justified by the opening of the new Railway Station but as the latter has only just been opened the Police Station has not yet been established. Thônzè Police Station, Tharrawaddy, which was converted into a patrol post as a result of the reorganizations, has since been made a reporting station at the request of the people of the locality.

The statistics of population, etc., are vitiated by the increase in population since the last Census of 1921. The District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, in particular, points out that there has been a large increase in his district in consequence of forest clearances and the influx of Indians from Madras who are gradually acquiring large areas of land. He also deals below with the problem of field huts, a problem which is not confined to Pyapôn District, and for which a remedy will have to be found :—

"Another remarkable feature is the increase in the size of the principal villages. This increase though remarkable does not represent correctly the increase of population as the vast majority of new arrivals in the district being unable to obtain house sites in the villages are forced to live in field huts the number of which in proportion to population is greater than any other district in the Delta. These field huts provide a refuge for all sorts of people who have no wish to be seen and it is impossible to police them. No doubt, at some future date Government will realize that the existence of these huts is a contributing factor to crime and will arrange to acquire land for the extension of existing villages and this acquired land will then be divided out as house sites amongst the *bona fide* residents of the village-tract at no cost to themselves. If this is done field huts can to a large extent be done away with, but at present, the residents finding that they must bear the cost of any such acquisition elect to remain in their field huts as they cannot afford to pay for the cost of the acquisition."

Owing to the changes in strength effected by the reorganizations the proportion of police to population fell from 1 per 946 persons in 1928 to 1 per 955 in 1929. The figures improved in Kyauksè (1,132 to

945), Lower Chindwin (1,680 to 1,545), Shwebo (1,408 to 1,275), Insein (735 to 632) and Sagaing (1,595 to 1,493) but Myingyan (1,289 to 1,412) suffered. The proportion of cognizable crime investigated per head of police was affected both by the changes in the sanctioned strengths and by the incidence of crime. In Amherst and Thayetmyo Districts, where there was a noticeable increase in crime, the proportions rose from 6·55 to 10·43 cases per head and from 3·76 to 5·22 respectively. The provincial figure was 4·74 cases per head as compared with 4·83 in 1928.

The District Superintendent of Police, Maubin, has given some interesting figures, showing the incidence of crime—Classes I to V—per 1,000 of the population for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 in Burma and the other major Provinces, which I reproduce below:—

——	1926	1927	1928
Madras	1·04	1·07	1·22
Bengal	1·21	1·28	1·70
Bombay	1·43	1·45	1·67
Burma	4·06	4·06	4·34

I am afraid these figures leave no doubt as to the criminality of Burma compared with other Provinces. The District Superintendent of Police has also given the figures for the Delta Districts and I am glad to note that the Maubin figures which are easily the best have fallen from 4·48 cases per 1,000 in 1927 and 3·90 in 1928 to 2·44 in 1929.

Statements D and E.

Sanctioned and actual strength, length of service, casualties, and health of the force.

4. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding gazetted officers, was 2,236 officers and 11,120 men compared with 2,228 officers and 11,253 men in 1928. The variations in strength are explained in paragraph 1. At the end of the year there was a shortage of 22 officers and 265 men as against 4 officers and 249 men in1928. The shortage of officers was due to vacancies being reserved for cadet Sub-Inspectors from the School. The districts mainly responsible for the shortage of men were Pyapôn (30), Bassein (28), Akyab (22), Hanthawaddy (20), Maubin (13) and Amherst (12). The District Superintendents, Bassein and Maubin, explain that they had plently of good men on their waiting lists but had to keep the vacancies open owing to appeals, temporary promotions, motor boat vacancies being filled by the Provincial Marine, etc. The District Superintendents, Akyab and Hanthawaddy, explain that recruits were plentiful but the shortage was due to careful selection, only the best men being taken. The shortages in Pyapôn and Amherst were occasioned by difficulties in recruiting suitable men.

The majority of districts report satisfactory recruiting of a good type of man and nearly all have long waiting lists of recruits anxious to enlist. As a result of the improvement in pay and conditions of service and the spread of education men of a higher standard of literacy and intelligence are offering themselves and in most districts it is becoming possible to exercise some discrimination in recruiting and thus raise the standard of the force. The District Superintendents, Akyab and Tharrawaddy, test their candidates in reading, writing and conversation before enlistment and I recommend this procedure to all officers. The disbandment of the Burma Sappers and Miners provided Mandalay (36) Kyauksè (6) and other districts with excellent recruits and the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, states that these men coming into the police with a sound knowledge of drill and a good understanding of discipline promise to make exceedingly good police officers. The best of them were given appointments as Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables.

The only districts reporting difficulties in recruitment were Pyapôn, Amherst, Mergui, Magwe, Upper Chinwin, Katha and Myitkyina. The District Superintendent, Pyapôn, reports that the cultivator class is too well off and satisfied with its lot while the town bred youth cannot pass the medical test. Yet in other Delta Districts recruiting is easy, in fact, the District Superintendent, Ma-ubin, states that he is pestered by applicants. I am afraid the true reason lies in the low morale and unpopularity of the Pyapôn Police. In Amherst the cultivator class is composed mainly of Talaings, Karens and Shans who are too shy to enter the force. In Mergui labour can command Re. 1 and over a day and every man who passes the medical test has to be taken. The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, states that the only remedy for these two districts is to raise the pay of a Constable to Rs. 30 a month but he fears that to ask for this would be like crying in the wilderness. In Magwe the difficulty is due to the superior attractions of the oil-fields, in Katha to the unhealthiness and consequent poor physique of the people and in the other frontier districts to the low standard of literacy ; but I am glad to see that the District Superintendent, Upper Chindwin, has succeeded in getting good Chins and even Kukis to enter the force and that literate Kachins are becoming available in Myitkyina.

Length of Service.—The number of Constables enlisted during the year was 1,017 as compared with 1,432 in 1928 and the decrease was mainly due to the reduction in strength under the reorganizations. At the end of the year there were 1,743 Constables of one and under two years' service, 3,542 of two and under eight, 2,394 of eight and under fifteen and 935 of fifteen years and over compared with 1,816, 3,669 2,147 and 884 in 1928. The increase in men of eight years' service and over is gratifying but the decrease in short service men is not

satisfactory and shows that the men do not know their own minds. In connection with Karens the District Superintendent of Police, Salween, states :—

"Several of the men who had some service stated that the reason why they wanted to leave was firstly because they felt they had done their bit of service and secondly that their parents were now getting old and they felt that it was time they went back to them. I have sounded the schools on this matter and I find that this attitude of mind is the usual one. It is very fine in a way as a man feels that he must "do his bit," but it was annoying to lose 6 year men as there is nothing one can do to remedy it. I have offered leave in vain. They feel they have served the King-Emperor and may now go with a clear conscience. One must just put up with it while recognizing that the attitude in itself is inherently patriotic."

In the case of the Burman I am afraid this tendency is due to dislike of discipline and regular work but I have no doubt that it will be eradicated in time with the spread of education and the growing popularity of the force.

Casualties.—The total number of men who left the force was 1,383 as against 1,604 in 1928 or a welcome decrease of 221. Retirements fell by 42, dismissals by 90, discharges by 60, resignations by 21 and desertions by 15. This is convincing proof not only of better discipline but of the better type of recruits being enlisted. There are still too many resignations, however, districts with an undue proportion being Prome (23), Henzada (21), Myaungmya (21), Salween (38), Amherst (20) and Myitkyina (37). The District Superintendent, Salween, states that the increase in resignations (19) was mainly due to the reduction in the force. The District Superintendent, Henzada, states that the majority of resignations were due to men wishing to go back to their villages to assist their parents in cultivation, etc. The District Superintendent, Myaungmya, puts them down to the dislike of discipline. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, states that most of the men who resigned were Village Police and the Deputy Commissioner explains that the resignations were due to the changes of officers and casual recruiting. The District Superintendents, Prome and Amherst, regard their figures as normal but I hope they will endeavour to improve them. The best preventive of this form of casualty is the careful selection and treatment of recruits. Discharges appear to be abnormal in Tharrawaddy, Mandalay and Myingyan but the District Superintendents explain that they were due to transfers to other districts and to reductions in strength on account of the reorganizations.

Health of the Force.—There was a slight increase in deaths (7) and a slight decrease in admissions to hospital—39 as compared with 40 in 1928,—but I regret to state that the health of the force is still far from satisfactory and the number of days lost on account of sickness is still excessive. Akyab, Toungoo and Sagaing all show increase in admission to hospital varying from 14 to 16 per cent. In Akyab the increase was due to malaria and venereal. In Toungoo the District Superintendent

puts it down to overwork in consequence of the strength being reduced under the reorganizations. In Sagaing the increase was due to malaria contracted by a party of men sent to Katha for the Viceroy's visit. On the other hand, the Salween reduced its figure from 47·27 to 18·65 and the District Superintendent pays a wholehearted tribute to the effective measures taken by the Civil Medical Officer and his Assistant to fight malaria. The Commissioner, Pegu, points out the large variations in the figures of neighbouring districts and questions their accuracy but these differences can usually be explained by the lack of hospital facilities in some districts, the tendency of Indian Constables to go sick for the slightest complaint in others, the dislike of the Burman to hospital treatment and the long illnesses of a few men. If anything, the health of the men is worse than the figures indicate.

The chief scourge of the police force is reported to be malaria. Nearly every district has a few bad localities where malaria is rife. During the year I went up for sanction for the free issue of mosquito nets in these places but owing to the financial stringency Government was only able to sanction free issues in Kyaukpyu, the Upper Chindwin and the Salween. In other districts District Superintendents have to purchase nets out of savings and only a small percentage of the men have been supplied with them. Quinine is issued to all districts and regular quinine parades are held in some districts but the supply does not meet the demand and I hope District Superintendents will try to get a sufficient supply for each Police Station and insist on regular parades. Anti-malaria measures were a success in Bhamo, Myitkyina and the Salween but the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, reports they, were a failure in Lashio and caused an increase in malaria which, I trust, is temporary only. These measures are bound to be effective in the long run and every officer should co-operate with the public health and medical authorities in the war now being waged against malaria.

The second greatest scourge of the force is reported to be venereal and how extensive it is statistics do not show because the disease is in many cases concealed. But the District Superintendents, Kyaukpyu, Pyapôn, Insein, Mandalay and the Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, comment on its prevalence throughout their districts and the District Superintendent, Insein, puts the infection at 90 per cent of the population. The District Superintendent, Pyapon, states that an extremely high percentage of the women irrespective of class or social standing, are tainted with venereal disease, much of which is inherited, and he cites a rather sad case which shows that the disease is not always the result of irregular or intemperate habits. He says :—

"On going round the Pyapôn hospital with the Civil Surgeon I came across a young Constable whom I knew to be a clean, bright and promising policeman. I also knew his father and his family. He was being treated for this disease and the Wasserman test had shown plus plus. I asked him how he came to get the disease and he told me that he had got it from his wife whom he had married some few

months before. His wife was a young girl from his own village whom he had known all his life and whom he knew to be a steady going lass. His parents who knew the girl and her family had consented to the marriage which they considered was suitable. I asked the Civil Surgeon who was with me at the time if this story was consistent with his observation and he informed me that it was."

District Superintendents are alive to the ravages of this disease and much is being done to induce the men to be treated at Venereal Clinics and hospitals. Periodical examination should be insisted on and District Superintendents should endeavour to persuade the wives of those men who are infected to submit themselves to examination and treatment. The District Superintendent, Mandalay, refuses to allow the wives of such men to live in the lines unless they consent to examination and treatment and this is a step in the right direction. It is clear that a wide-spread campaign against venereal is called for not only in the police force but throughout the country.

Statement E.

Armament.

5. The following firearms were in possession of the Civil Police at the end of 1928 and 1929 respectively :—

	1928.	1929.
In the districts.—		
·476 bore M. H. Carbines	3,762	3,187
·476 bore M. H. Muskets	1,627	1,934
·455 Webley Revolvers	1,442	1,229
·455 R.I.C. and other Revolvers ...	159	247
Under repairs at Arsenal—		
·476 bore M. H. Carbines	40	81
·476 bore M. H. Muskets	5	44
On hand with the Superintendent of Police Supplies—		
·455 Webley Revolvers	106	54
·455 Other Revolvers	127	26

The decrease in the number of carbines on charge is due to the condemnation of about 600 unserviceable weapons by the Civil Chief Master Armourer in 1928 and 1929 and the increase in the number of muskets is due to the purchase of muskets to replace some of the condemned arms. As the supply of muskets had become exhausted and M.H. ammunition will not be manufactured after 1934 it was decided to adopt the new ·410 smooth bore musket, which is manufactured out of serviceable ·303 service rifles, as the standard weapon for the Civil Police. Three hundred were indented for to replace condemnations and received after the close of the year, and Government sanction was received for the complete re-armament of the Civil Police with the new weapon at the rate of 1,250 per annum beginning with the year 1930-31 at an estimated additional cost of Rs. 51,400.

Some progress was made in the re-arming of Civil Police Officers with the ·380 Webley revolver and it was possible to purchase 300 of the new weapons owing to the sale of 145 ·455 revolvers to the Punjab Police and the transfer of 108 to the Military Police. Sixty more new

revolvers are on order and it is hoped to replace all revolvers of the larger type as they become unserviceable. Burmans find the large Webley difficult to handle and this was possibly a contributory cause of the several bad accidents that occurred during the year. But the main cause was carelessness and stringent orders have now been issued regarding the handling of loaded revolvers and the Revolver Course at the Training School, Mandalay, has been lengthened from three weeks to six weeks to provide for a thorough training in the use of these weapons.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kyaukpyu, points out that with the strength of Police Stations cut down to a minimum it is practically impossible to maintain a guard over the arms at small armed stations and that it is a waste of man power when there are no prisoners in the cage. He suggests that some of his police stations be disarmed and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, agrees with the proviso that arrangements might be made to arm these posts during the revenue season only. This suggestion also applies to Headquarters Police Stations where there are Jails and Military Police and an experiment is now being made at Toungoo where the Town Police Station has been disarmed for six months. It is possible that many stations where there is no Sub-treasury or Government treasure can safely be disarmed and the matter is being gone into.

Punishments and Rewards.

6. During the year 9 officers and 84 men were removed or dismissed after departmental enquiry compared with 12 and 149 in 1928. Magisterial punishments were awarded to 9 officers and 142 men compared with 8 and 148 in the previous year and of these 6 officers and 113 men were removed or dismissed compared with 7 and 134 in 1928. The number of other punishments awarded departmentally to officers and men was 259 and 799 respectively compared with 268 and 655 in 1928. Hence while there has been a substantial decrease in removals and dismissals there has also been a considerable increase in other departmental punishments, the districts mainly responsible for the increase being Mandalay (61), Akyab (54), Hanthawaddy (44), Amherst (35) and Mergui (22). Statement E.

In spite of the increase in departmental punishments the majority of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and District Superintendents of Police comment favourably on the discipline and conduct of the force and bear out the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, quoted below :—

"Discipline may be said to have been good on the whole during the year and, I think, is steadily improving. Without wishing to disparage other departments, the Police Department stands out as the one department where misconduct is severely punished and where every effort is made to keep the subordinate within the straight and narrow way of virtue. This of course is as it should be."

The improvement in the discipline of the force is shown not only in the decrease of serious punishments but also in the fact that only 4 cases of ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses took place among a force of over 13,000 officers and men.

The number of departmental punishments depends largely on the ideas of the District Superintendent in charge, and it is noticeable that the increases in Mandalay, Akyab and Hanthawaddy coincided with the arrival of new officers but I am forced to admit that the increases in these districts were thoroughly justified. Mandalay had suffered from many changes of officers, the last of whom was ill for some time, and discipline had deteriorated as shown by the number of men concerned in magisterial cases. Discipline was also bad in Hanthawaddy for the same reason but the strenuous efforts of Mr. Pusey have brought about a great change and both the Commissioner, Pegu, and the Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, remark on the improvement. In Akyab the District Superintendent of Police was faced with wilful disobedience of orders, especially by the officers, and gives many instances of misconduct which he was obliged to punish with a heavy hand. In the matter of discipline the Arakanese is far behind the Burman. In Amherst the District Superintendent of Police points out that 36 out of 73 punishments were censures only but this district with its mixed force and recruiting difficulties has always been weak in discipline. Mergui is reported to be better than it was but no great improvement can be expected till it can get satisfactory recruits.

One of the main causes of bad discipline is the weakness and leniency shown by Circle Inspectors. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, points out that very few Inspectors are handed up for this form of negligence and I hope District Superintendents will insist on these officers pulling their weight and report them when they are slack. Another cause is drink and the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, quoted below, are confirmed by the Duputy Commissioner, Toungoo, who gives two instances of conflict between the police and the villagers attributable to this failing :—

"Drink remains the curse which continues to ruin police officers. Despite the principles of the Buddhist religion this curse is widespread among subordinate officers and even among those in higher positions. The trouble is that the Burman drinks to get drunk. He does get drunk and then we have these frequent scandals, which are rather heartbreaking to all of us who take a pride in our men and are trying to raise the morale of the force."

Officers and men addicted to drink are not required in the Police Force and I trust that District Superintendents will take the earliest opportunity of getting rid of them.

The number of rewards granted to members of the Force during the year was 965 by Magistrates and 1,591 departmentally, compared with 984 and 1,654 in 1928. The districts mainly responsible for the decrease

were Mandalay (68), Bassein (60) and Amherst (45) and the District Superintendents explain that the drop was due to the fact that now-a-days rewards are given for exceptional work only. Some officers still continue to grant rewards lavishly but judging from their remarks the majority of officers agree with the views of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, expressed below :—

"Rewards continue to be given to the police according to the views on the subject held by each District Superintendent of Police. I think that paragraph 129 of the Police Manual should be amended so that no reward of any description can be paid to a police officer without the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Range. The old days when rewards were given to supplement the meagre pay are over and we are gradually getting a self-respecting force which should be content to do its duty without expecting rewards other than promotion for good work. In order to attract the assistance of the public District Superintendents of Police offer rather large rewards for the arrest of absconders, etc. If a police officer, through luck or through using official information, arrests an absconder I do not think that he should automatically receive the reward offered to the public."

As a matter of fact paragraph 129, Burma Police Manual, requires the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General for ordinary rewards paid to to the police for the arrest of criminals, recovery of arms, etc., and the only rewards that can be given without sanction are those for exceptionally meritorious work. Instructions have now been issued to this effect and it is hoped that rewards while decreasing in quantity will increase in quality. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, points out that very few rewards by promotion, only 4 in the Province in 1929, are given and though it is necessary that there should be vacancies and the rewardees should be fit for promotion such rewards for outstanding work should be much more common than they are.

Education and Training.

7. *Recurrent Training.*—The number of Constables other than recruits brought into Training Depôts for refresher courses of one month or two months' training was 2,104 compared with 1,870 in 1928. The majority passed through the courses successfully and a large number obtained 1st and 2nd class certificates. Excluding the small frontier districts, which have no Training Depôts, the only district that did not train any men was Meiktila and the District Superintendent explains that owing to an anticipated outbreak of important crime the men were sent on patrols. I hope that in future years the small districts will endeavour to get their men trained in neighbouring districts – the Arakan Hill District at Akyab, the Southern Shan States at Yamèthin, Bhamo and Myitkyina at Katha, etc. The importance of periodical training cannot be over-emphasized and while I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, that satisfactory progress is being made I should like to see a still greater number of men being trained. Districts which did excellent work in the training of constables were

Statement E.

Mandalay (204), Thatôn (162), Tharrawaddy (143) Bassein (123) and Myaungmya (109). The District Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, held a refresher course for ten Head Constables and states that it proved very successful. I commend this idea to other districts for the training of officiating Sub-Inspectors, Station Writers and Head Constables; promotion examinations will not be such failures if the candidates are given short preliminary courses.

Training of Recruits.—The number of recruits trained at Depôts was 1,058 compared with 1,491 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller number of recruits enlisted owing to the reorganisations. Of these, 837 appeared at the half-yearly examinations for certificates and 771 or 92 per cent passed. 192 obtained 1st class certificates, 392 2nd class and 187 3rd class. These results are good and testify to the keenness displayed by District Superintendents, the officers who lecture and the Instructors in the training of their men. As the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, remarks:—

"The training of recruits has continued to make very satisfactory progress. In all districts the need for intelligent and practical teaching has been recognized and the training is no longer the dull and stereotyped process that it used to be. Everything is done to make the recruits interested in their work and to use their intelligence and initiative. They are taken out for observation marches, mock trials are staged debates on some police matter are held, and the present day recruit leaves the Depôt far better equipped than the recruit of a few years past. It has been a great pleasure to me to observe how the districts in this Range have responded to the instructions I issued on the subject nearly three years ago. The recruit of today is the district police force of tomorrow, and the greater the care and attention that is given to the training of the recruit the greater will be the improvement in the force as a whole."

The District Superintendent, Pyapôn, found his recruits woefully ignorant of the history and geography of their country and concerning this the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, remarks :—

"This attracted my attention during my inspections and I issued instructions. It is essential that the recruits should know the geography of, at least, the part of Burma that surrounds their own district. An abridged history should be in every Depôt so that the Depôt Instructor can give his men the outline of Burmese History. I have also suggested that they be made to understand the system of Government of the country."

During the year the Training Depôts at Myingyan and Meiktila were closed and the Training Depôts at Yamèthin now trains the recruits and constables of all three districts. Similarly, Shwebo trains Lower Chindwin and Sagaing men, Katha trains Bhamo and Myitkyina and Mandalay trains Kyauksè and the Northern Shan States. The result is a saving of buildings and instructors with a gain in efficiency. The scheme for a Central School for Indians has been dropped for lack of buildings and a proposal to send all Indian recruits to the Depôts at each Divisional headquarters district is under examination.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, is in favour of Central Depôts in each Range for all recruits, *vide* his remarks below, but I am afraid the financial situation would not permit of the buildings being erected even if his proposal were accepted :—

"I have formerly been an opponent of the Central Depôt scheme, chiefly for the reason that I did not believe that recruits would go outside their home district for six months' training. I think however that the situation has changed and I believe that we now have recruits so anxious to join the police force that they will not object to going to a Central Depôt for training. If this difficulty is overcome, it is obvious that Central Depôts will be many times more efficient than District Depôts. We can then afford, from the amalgamation of the depôts, a really competent staff to carry out a uniform system of training and the benefit to the police force as a whole would be enormous. I would recommend a Central Depôt in each Range, so that it could be under the supervision of the Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police."

Promotion Examinations.—The results were again very disappointing. Only 59 out of 450 candidates passed the Head Constables' examination ; 65 out of 338 the Station Writers' examination and 43 out of 174 the Sub-Inspectors' examination. The only district showing good results was Yamèthin with 17 passes out of 33 candidates. Many districts did not hold one or all of the examinations owing to a sufficient number of passed men being available, or to there being no vacancies or suitable candidates. Various reasons are given for the failure to pass, such as lack of preparation, poor education, severity of examinations, ignorance of procedure, etc., but the main reason is undoubtedly a want of discrimination in the selection of suitable candidates and I would again remind District Superintendents that they should restrict the number allowed to sit and should select only men of sufficient seniority, education and intelligence. Plenty of candidates are usually forthcoming in proportion to the vacancies that exist and District Superintendents can afford to pick and choose. If possible, the men selected should be allowed to attend the Training Depôts for preliminary courses.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, draws attention to the numerous examinations that District Superintendents are expected to carry out now-a-days in the way of recruits', constables' and promotion examinations. He suggests that they are more than the District Superintendent of a heavy district can conscientiously carry out and that some relief should be afforded. He recommends yearly examinations for promotion. This matter was discussed at the last annual Police Conference and it was decided that half-yearly examinations should continue but that in future the question papers should be set centrally and the answer papers should be corrected by District Superintendents. This will still throw a large amount of work on district officers but there should not be many papers to correct if due discrimination is exercised in the choice of candidates and if there are already sufficient passed men on the books.

Officers failed in Law. Of the 18 Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors of Police who sat, all qualified except 5 who failed in Advanced Law and were offered and accepted Executive Sub-Inspectorships. Of the remaining 80 cadets two were discharged for 'cribbing', five for failing to qualify and one Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector of Police was reverted to Head Constable. The others passed, the average number of marks obtained being 457 or 60 per cent. compared with 492 or 64 per cent. in December 1928. The results were disappointing and the Principal attributes this to the admittedly high standard of the Law papers and to the fact that many of this batch were keener on amusement than on work.

Sixteen cadets were punished for breaking bounds at night, 3 for drunkenness and fighting at a pwè, 2 for brawling in the Lines, during which one of them attempted to use a dagger, and one for submitting a false leave application. Several were also punished for absence from surprise day roll-calls and there were numerous minor punishments. Discipline was not good and the Principal attributes this to the rowdy element in the January batch a fair number of whom were considerably older than usual and thus less pliable and less amenable to discipline.

The number of admissions to hospital and the days spent in hospital compare unfavourably with those of former years but there was no serious epidemic illness and the majority of complaints were diarrhœa, sore eyes and influenza, the first two being due to the bad drainage, lack of clean water and filthy state of the town during the last days of the regime of the Municipality. Five cases of venereal were admitted to hospital and a Clinic has been opened adjoining the School Dispensary for the treatment of this disease. An attempt was made to secure a good water supply by linking up the School Public Works Department pipe-lines with new six-inch mains from the Municipal tube well at Mingalazay but the Public Works Department pipes were found to be out of order and were under repair at the close of the year. A new School Laundry was under construction and should prove very beneficial in the prevention of scabies and other skin diseases. Once a good water supply has been obtained there should be a great improvement in the health of the school. Considerable attention was paid to messing and rough milled rice, uncooked vegetables and occasionally marmite were supplied throughout the year. The Principal states that he inspected the food many times but never found anything but the best procurable, though the cost per cadet did not rise above Rs. 20 per mensem.

The Canteen and Billiard room were again well patronized and the cadets were well satisfied with the articles on sale, the prices in many cases being below those of the bazaar. The deficit of Rs. 9,000 in the Canteen Fund, due to defalcations in previous years, for which the former Secretary was sent up and convicted, has now been wiped off

and there is a substantial bank balance. The Principal reports that the Canteen and its accounts are now in a extremely satisfactory state, and reflect the greatest credit on the present Secretary, U Ba Han, who has put in many hours of hard work and close supervision. Owing to the amount of labour and loss of time involved by the present system a proposal is under consideration to hand over the Canteen to a Contractor at a monthly rent.

The Principal, Mr. A. C. Smith, who has always shown the greatest interest in the progress and welfare of the cadets, has put in another year's hard work and he has been well assisted by Instructors U Ba Shin, U San Hla, U Ba Han, U Hla Maung and Mr. Parsons.

Sports, etc.

9. The only districts which do not mention sports are Pyapôn and Shwebo though both have Sports Funds and presumably took part. All other districts record great activities in the way of football, athletics, boxing, badminton, hockey, tennis, etc. Police Football teams at Kyaukpyu, Syriam, Pegu, Prome, Maubin, Toungoo, Papun, Magwe, Kyauksè, Mônywa and Katha carried off local trophies and many other teams did well in local competitions. Bassein and other districts held inter-circle football and other Police competitions within the district in addition to outside activities and this form of friendly rivalry should be encouraged, as it makes for co-operation not only in sports but also in the sterner side of police life. The keen interest taken by all officers in the fostering of athletics is reflected in the increasing popularity and better discipline of the force

Great keenness was shown in the DesVoeux Shield and Wellborne Shield Football Competitions. Fifteen districts entered for the DesVoeux Shield, which is the senior competition, and twenty for the Wellborne Shield. The former was won by Meiktila and the latter by Toungoo. The Burma Police entered a team for the first Division of the B. A. A. Senior League and were runners up in both the League and the Peek Frean Competition. Teams were also entered for the Walter Locke Cup and the Second Division of the Hockey League.

The eighth Annual Sports Meeting was held on the B. A. A. ground. Rangoon, in January 1929. Thirty-one districts entered for the Shuttleworth Trophy which was won by Mandalay with 79 points, Bassein being runners up with 73. Eighty officers and men entered for the Open Events, which were well contested and the two days' meeting was a great success. Divisional Sports Meetings were also held and most districts held their own meetings. The open events at these metings are usually very popular and the District Superintendent, Meiktila, records that the first prize in the open event was won by a European Subdivisional Officer, the second by a criminal and the third by a convict from the Juvenile Jail let out for the occasion.

The eighth Annual Boxing Tournament was held in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, on the 8th and 11th January 1930. The programme for the two nights consisted of the Finals for the Burma Police Championships, the Army-Navy Team Competition, for which the Burma Police have presented a very fine trophy, the Ceylon-Burma Inter-Police Competition and four Special Army-Navy Contests. This tournament, which is yearly growing in popularity, was exceptionally well attended. The Burma Police won the inter-police competition for the first time, after a very keen contest, by 4 bouts to 3. Thirty-seven entries were received for the Police Championships and the standard of boxing was an improvement on former years. A Novices' Competition was also held for the first time and attracted no less than 71 entries, a fact which bears eloquent testimony to the increasing popularity of boxing in the police-force.

The interest taken in the men is not confined to sports and their welfare is being cared for by the establishment of clubs, recreation rooms, reading rooms, gymnasiums, coffee shops, etc. The progress made in this direction in recent years is remarkable as the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, points out below :—

"The humanising of the force goes on apace. More and more attention is being paid to the personal welfare and recreation of the men and this interest in the men is one of the happiest aspects of recent years. I can now speak from fairly long service and the change from the wretched neglected force of past years to the present day one is remarkable. Most districts have recreation rooms or clubs in which there is generally a small tea shop. Indoor and outdoor games are provided and the men at out-stations are not neglected. Necessarily however the men at headquarters get the most benefit."

In addition to the districts mentioned last year, Bassein and Thayetmyo have started gymnasiums, Toungoo, Magwe, Kyauksè, Mônywa, Katha and Myitkyina have clubs or recreation rooms and the Upper Chindwin is building a small club. Maubin has built a sumptuous new club which the District Superintendent describes as "a spacious building fully equipped with furniture, electric lights, and necessaries for boxing, billiards and reading ; living rooms have also been provided for the use of outstation officers when they come into headquarters. The building as it stands cost Rs. 6,013." Compared with other delta districts Pyapôn which complains of having no recreation room, no band and no sports ground for lack of funds is very far behind and the District Superintendent should copy his neighbours.

Akyab, Pegu, Prome, Tharrawaddy, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, Salween, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya and Mandalay all have bands most of which are doing well and, as the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, remarks : "It should be the aim of every district to have a band, however small, as it has a great effect in smartening up the men. A ceremonial parade without a band is the most painful proceeding that one can imagine." Not all can expect to make the progress

described by the District Superintendent, Bassein, below but something can be done :—

"A brass band of 13 players was instituted during the year and made the most amazingly rapid progress. Within two months, it made its first public appearance and since then has progressed by leaps and bounds. Engagements are now quite frequent and the band is very popular. In order to pay for the instruments, a sum of Rs. 3,220 was borrowed from the Sports Fund. This sum has not yet been repaid but the debt will be cleared off within a month or two from the date of writing this report. . . . It is gratifying to note that the force was able to raise the band without any appeal to the public for assistance."

The District Superintendents, Toungoo and Mandalay, complain that their bandsmen are apt to resign and join other districts owing to the larger allowances given and this matter will be looked into.

Hanthawaddy, Thatôn, Thayetmyo and the Upper Chindwin have omitted to make any mention of Sports Funds but every other district has such a fund and most funds are reported to be in a flourishing condition. A notable exception is the Southern Shan States Sports Fund which has suffered greatly owing to its unprofitable trading activities in arms, ammunition, sports-gear and coffee shops coupled with non-payment of debts. However it is now solvent and the Assistant Superintendent hopes to bring it on a proper business footing within a few months. I am surprised to hear that no officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector has subscribed to the Toungoo Sports Fund and this state of affairs should be remedied. In addition to the Sports Fund most districts have other funds such as orphan, band, club funds, etc., and though some progress has been made in amalgamating these funds into one big fund, as advised last year, there is still much to be done. Yamèthin for instance has five funds—the Sports, Orphan, Club, Ammunition and Death Benefit Funds—and though all these activities are commendable they might well be concentrated into one or two funds at most. The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, advises a periodical audit of all private funds by a professional auditor and his suggestion is under consideration.

Thatôn, Thayetmyo and the Upper Chindwin have also omitted to mention the existence of Orphan Funds in their districts but all other districts have such a fund either separate or combined with the Sports Fund. All are paying for the education of orphans, except Kyauksè and the Salween, which have apparently no orphans on their books, and Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Henzada and Toungoo are educating no less than 21, 11, 12, 17 and 10 orphans respectively. Maubin has already two Sub-Inspectors educated by the fund and a number of these orphans have been appointed to the Police in recent years. Many funds have more money than they can expect to spend for some years to come and the question of reducing or stopping subscriptions is being taken up. The Yamèthin Fund is maintaining a Police Children's

Primary Vernacular School in the Police Lines, an excellent institution which is recognized by the Education Department and which might well be copied in other districts having surplus funds.

Meiktila displays a unique form of activity for a Police Force in having its own Troop of Boy Scouts, composed of the sons of police officers and men, under its own Scoutmaster, Sub-Inspector Maung Tun Shein of the Court Prosecuting Staff. The District Superintendent, who is himself a District Commissioner of Boy Scouts, is a great believer in the Boy Scout Movement as a means of educating the youth of the Province and thus diverting their activities from crime into a more useful sphere. He is to be commended for the interest he has taken in this connection.

Police Co-operative Credit Societies.

10. At the close of 1928 Co-operative Credit Societies existed in 25 districts with a total membership of 6,805 and a share capital of Rs. 3,15,645. During the year under review a Society was started in Insein district and the year ended with 26 Societies with a total membership of 7,407 distributed as follows :—

1. Akyab	...	372	15. Thayetmyo	...	215
2. Kyaukpyu	...	98	16. Pakokku	...	308
3. Sandoway	...	128	17. Minbu	...	111
4. Insein	...	269	18. Mandalay	...	655
5. Pegu	...	547	19. Kyaukse	...	160
6. Tharrawaddy	...	479	20. Meiktila	...	225
7. Prome	...	450	21. Yamèthin	...	330
8. Henzada	...	372	22. Myingyan	...	258
9. Myaungmya	...	313	23. Lower Chindwin		185
10. Maubin	...	205	24. Katha	...	186
11. Toungoo	...	341	25. Northern Shan States.		174
12. Thatôn	...	308			
14. Mergui	...	144	26. Rangoon	...	403
13. Amherst	...	171			
			Total	...	7,407

The above figures do not include the Pyapôn Society which only succeeded in getting itself registered in December 1929.

The total share capital, including monthly contributions, of the societies at the end of the year, stood at Rs. 4,24,090 as compared with Rs. 3,15,645 in 1928 and Rs. 1,94,337 in 1927 and the total loans issued to members amounted to Rs. 3,95,520 as against Rs. 2,94,371 and Rs. 2,12,704 respectively. Twelve districts have Stores Branches run in conjunction with their Societies and the total transactions amounted to Rs. 1,25,650 as compared with ten and Rs. 1,06,423 in 1928. The Societies at Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Sandowy, Pegu, Maubin, Thatôn, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Lower Chindwin and the Northern Shan States did well and paid dividends ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. The Insein, Henzada, Amherst, Mergui and Pakôkku Societies have not operated

long enough to pay dividends while other societies have omitted to state their dividends. The Toungoo Society, apparently owing to the adverse views of the former District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Lawson) issued no loans and sold no stores.

Opinions as to the utility of these societies are sharply divided and the difference can best be illustrated by quoting the views of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, and the District Superintendent of Police, Thaton. The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, says :—

"I myself am convinced that these societies have proved to be a failure. They are mere lending societies and encourage improvidence rather than thrift. They are only kept solvent by police discipline and the clerical labour, in most cases, of the Government office staff. A number of districts would wind up their societies except for the fact that they are practically compelled to keep them going by orders from above. I would recommend that the General Provident Fund be substituted for these Co-operative Societies. I still maintain the opinion that the Stores Branches of most of these Societies have also proved failures. In a district like the Salween the Stores Branch is really useful but in the ordinary district it is both unnecessary and expensive. We have too long been under the glamour of Co-operative Society propaganda. The fact must be faced that it is not suitable to this country. A compulsory subscription to the General Provident Fund is far more suitable for the police force, and I think that most officers hold this opinion."

The District Superintendent of Police, Thatôn, on the other hand, remarks :—

"I am rapidly becoming a convert to the theory that a Police Co-operative Credit Society is a very useful thing. No doubt the loans given are large and numerous, but they are generally considerably less than the sum at the credit of the individual. If there is no such society the trouble with the subordinate Police is that when they can save a little they have no place to keep the money. Men of that class do not and cannot deal with ordinary Banks, and the Post Office Savings Bank does not seem to appeal to them. Thus when they have a trifle to spare they spend it in the purchase of some useless bauble or bit of jewellery. Then when a rainy day comes along they are hard pressed. No doubt they might sell or pawn a bit of jewellery, clothing, etc., but they will probably never get anything like the price they paid. The existence of the Co-operative Society alters all this. When times are good and they can save a little they can place it in the society. Later when they have to meet heavy extraneous expenses due to the illness of a wife or child, etc., they come along to the Society and take a loan, and even then as I have pointed out the loan is generally much less than the sum to the individual officer's credit.

From the above it must not be supposed that I have always been an enthusiast for these Societies. Quite the contrary is the case. I have referred to myself as a "convert." The use of the latter word was not accidental. If I may be permitted to use a colloquialism, I would say quite frankly that until I came to this District I regarded these Societies as mere "eye-wash." Thus I can see both sides of the question. I have long been in the camp of the hostile army and am fully conversant with its armoury of arguments, most of which I have myself frequently used in the past."

Of the officers who have discussed this question the District Superintendents of Police, Pegu, Prome, Thayetmyo and the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, support the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, while the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, and the District

Superintendents of Police, Maubin, Amherst, Kyauksè, Yamèthin and the Lower Chindwin are definitely on the other side. Personally I am doubtful about the utility of Stores Branches but I think that on the whole the Societies, when well run, do good work in keeping the men out of the clutches of rapacious money-lenders and encourage thrift. I entirely disassociate myself, however, from the suggestion that the societies are kept going by orders from above and during the year I have not only permitted the District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, to wind up his society and substitute subscription to the General Provident Fund, if 3/4th of the members agree as required by rule, but I have circulated this proposal to all Societies for consideration and no obstacles will be put in the way of those Societies desirous of winding up. After all, the continuance of the Societies or otherwise is entirely a matter for the members themselves to decide.

State of Buildings.

11. The police housing question is as acute as ever. In 1924 as a result of the Police Enquiry Committee Report a housing programme amounting to Rs. 48,48,500, to be spread over a number of years, was drawn up and approved by Government. This programme provided for construction by the Public Works Department of permanent quarters for Sub-Inspectors and lower ranks at certain district, subdivisional and township headquarters but did not include provision for stations outside these headquarters where the police were living in old temporary quarters built by this Department nor did it meet the needs of the police at all headquarters stations. In 1927 a revised programme was drawn up amounting to Rs. 77,61,150 of which Rs. 74,72,500 was for quarters at headquarters stations and Rs. 2,88,650 for temporary quarters constructed departmentally at stations outside headquarters. The fact that the revised programme was turned down by the Finance Committee does not alter the fact that these urgent requirements existed. The need for houses goes on increasing year by year as more of these temporary quarters—some of them 20, 25 and more years old—fall to bits and become uninhabitable and if houses for Inspectors of Police and European Sergeants are included our urgent requirements to-day must be in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees.

Not only does construction not make pace with requirements but the progress made under the housing scheme of 1924 has not been satisfactory. During the five years 1925-26 to 1929-30 a total of Rs. 32 lakhs was allotted by Government. From this must be deducted about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which was utilised for the new Criminal Investigation Department Lines at Insein leaving a balance of Rs. $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of this amount the Public Works Department has only spent about 19 lakhs thereby allowing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to lapse. During the year 1929-30 out of 6 lakhs allotted Rs. 4,85,494 has been expended but practically all on works

which should have been completed in the previous year or earlier and only Rs. 69,427 has been spent on new works entered in the budget estimates for 1929-30.

At their present rate of progress it will take the Public Works Department another 30 years at least to complete requirements at district, subdivisional and township headquarters and they will have no time or funds to devote elsewhere. There is therefore no alternative to my mind but to leave the construction and maintenance of buildings outside these headquarters in the hands of the Police. With this end in view I endeavoured during the year to get sanction for the departmental construction of several important works outside headquarters but was unsuccessful and the only important work constructed out of my allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 under "Works" was some police cottages at Mezali, Maubin, which cost Rs. 10,000. In the case of Kadatsein Police Station, Pegu, Government decided that the works should be done by the Public Works Department and Rs. 20,000 was surrendered from my allotment but the money was not spent. Rupees 13,000 was spent on the acquirement of land for Mayangôn Police Station and the balance of my allotment, excluding Rs. 1,290 given to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police towards the cost of a rifle range, was devoted to petty construction and repairs to existing works. A sum of Rs. 1,145 lapsed.

The undermentioned major works were completed during the year under report :—

	Rs.
(1) Construction of a Police Lock up at Zigôn, Tharrawaddy District	25,300
(2) Construction of quarters for the Police Headquarters Assistant at Henzada ...	19,509
(3) Construction of a defensible Police Station at Tabayin, Shwebo District	16,600
(4) Construction of a defensible Police Station at Tazè, Shwebo District	18,050
(5) Construction of quarters for the Police Headquarters Assistant at Thayetmyo ...	10,551

The Zigôn Lock-up, which is constructed on the new type plan drawn up by a Special Committee in 1927 as recommended by the Lock-up Conference, was found to be defective and the defects are being remedied. Several officers have brought defects in other new lock-ups to notice and it is probable that the new type plans will have to be revised. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, suggests that a good deal of money would be saved if models of new types were first constructed and passed round for opinion before the plans are approved. Many officers complain of the inadequacy, dilapidation and insecurity of their lock-ups but I am afraid little lock-up construction can be done until finances improve. Even urgent projects have had to be turned down for want of funds.

My allotment for Minor Works constructed by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,43,000 under "Voted" and Rs. 35,000 under

"Non-Voted." Out of these sums Rs. 1,69,481 was spent on Civil and Military Police works and Rs. 8,519 lapsed due to funds being surrendered by Executive Engineers at the last minute. It seems extraordinary that after keeping the money the best part of a year these officers should suddenly discover that they cannot spend it. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, suggests that much of the petty repair work left to the Public Works Department might be done by the men themselves as fatigue work at the expenditure of a small sum on hammers, nails, etc., and I commend this suggestion to all District Superintendents of Police. The upkeep of both Public Works Department and Police buildings requires much more attention than it receives.

A sum of Rs. 1,57,814 was spent on hiring houses for the force during the year as compared with Rs. 1,35,637 in the previous year. This amount excludes Rs. 40,752 incurred on this account by the Railway Police. The large and increasing amount spent on house hire is an additional argument for speeding up construction as much as possible.

Inspections.

12. It is satisfactory to note that with few exceptions the number of days spent on tour has been sufficient. In spite of frequent changes of officers Deputy Inspectors-General averaged 180 days while 30 district officers spent about half the year or more on tour. Fifteen officers again spent 200 days or over and the largest amount of touring was done by the District Superintendents of Police, Henzada (242), Insein (239), Kyauksè (236) and Meiktila (232). The only districts in which touring appears to have been insufficient are Mandalay (100), Toungoo (128), Amherst (129) and Sagaing (142). The District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, explains that the town with its political, municipal, traffic and crime work occupies three-fourths of his time; the District Superintendents of Police, Toungoo and Sagaing, give illness as the reason; while the District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, states that the inadequacy was due to frequent changes of officers, one of whom held dual charge as District Superintendent of Police and Headquarters Assistant.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, draws attention to the necessity of touring the less accessible parts of the district. He says :—

"It is very easy however to show a respectable number of days on tour and yet to be in headquarters most of the time. What interests me more is the real touring done in the remoter parts of the district. I am not going to mention names but, while most officers perform real and conscientious touring, there are some who keep to their motor cars and headquarters."

There is no doubt that with the disappearance of the old traditions the increase in the cost of travelling, and the not too generous Travelling Allowance Rules touring is more unpleasant and more expensive than formerly but I hope that all officers will do their utmost to get into

touch with their men and with the public. A real knowledge of a district can only be acquired by constantly visiting villages off the main roads and by checking the work of subordinates on the spot.

Inspections by Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and District Superintendents of Police were on the whole quite adequate and the only Police Stations not formally inspected were: Pegu (1), Bassein (1), Amherst (3), Mandalay (2), and the Upper Chindwin (1). In Pegu and Amherst there were changes of officers while the District Superintendents of Police, Bassein and Mandalay, were too busy elsewhere. The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Chindwin, explains that he was unable to inspect a frontier Police Station owing to the visit of His Excellency the Governor. The only District Superintendent of Polices' offices left uninspected were those of Pegu and Mandalay and the only Training Depôts those of Akyab and Mandalay.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, and the District Superintendents of Police, Maubin and Pyapôn, are dissatisfied with the supervision exercised by Circle Inspectors. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police states that too frequently they are little better than Sub-Inspectors with little understanding of their duties, and no initiative or originality; the District Superintendent of Police, Maubin, says they do not obtain any useful information and do not guide their Sub-Inspectors in investigations; while the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, complains of an almost complete lack of supervision by his Circle Inspectors of Police. I would point out that the remedy lies in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police himself. He should watch their work closely, insist on well written diaries and effective inspections and hold them responsible for all deficiencies in their circles. At present the responsibility of the Circle Inspector of Police is seldom enforced and the only complaints received from District Superintendents of Police are those contained in their annual confidential reports. As noted elsewhere they should hand them up for punishment whenever occasion arises. They should also refuse to recommend them for confirmation unless they are thoroughly efficient.

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

Cognizable Crime.

13. I am pleased to be able to report that there was a decrease in cognizable crime during the year, the number of true cases under Classes I to VI dealt with by Police and Magistrates being 53,579 compared with 54,867 in 1928, or a reduction of 1,288. If cases under Class VI, the number of which largely depends on the activities of the police, be deducted there were 34,455 cases compared with 35,871 in 1928, or a decrease of 1,416. The variations under Classes I to VI are shown below :— Statement A Part I.

Class I	...	−114	Class II	...	−300
Class III	...	−842	Class IV	...	− 21
Class V	...	−139	Class VI	...	+128

Class I.—The decrease falls mainly under offences relating to currency notes (118). The big seizures made in Rangoon and elsewhere in 1928 resulted in less forged notes being in circulation.

Class II.—The main decreases are under murder (105) and kidnapping (99).

Class III.—The decreases fall under house-breaking (632), dacoity (79), robbery (78), and serious mischief (57).

Class IV.—The decreases come under wrongful restraint and confinement (20).

Class V.—The decreases fall under ordinary theft (359) and criminal breach of trust (93). Cattle theft increased by 84 and criminal trespass by 191.

Class VI.—There was an increase of 665 under public nuisances and a decrease of 419 under special and local laws.

Substantial decreases under Classes I to V were shown by the Sagaing Division (560), the Irrawaddy Division (544) and the Pegu Division (369). In the Sagaing Division the districts mainly responsible for the reduction were Shwebo (253) and the Lower Chindwin (129) ; in the Irrawaddy Division, Bassein (212), Maubin (128) and Myaungmya (112) ; and in the Pegu Division, Tharrawaddy (224) and Insein (164). The Commissioner, Sagaing, attributes the decrease to the settled conditions prevailing after the Bandaka Rising. The decrease in the Pegu Division may be partly attributed to the effective way in which political disorders were dealt with in 1928 resulting in peace during the year. It is difficult to find any special reasons for the fall of crime in the Irrawaddy Division but I have no doubt that one of the main reasons here as in the Pegu Division is the increasing efficiency of the police. Most of the districts in these two divisions have been fortunate of late years in having very capable and energetic District Superintendents of Police who have done much to improve the work of the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

The only Divisions in which crime increased during the year were Magwe (247) and Mandalay (11). In the Magwe Division the districts responsible were Thayetmyo (377) and Pakôkku (57), and in the Mandalay Division, Mandalay (108) and Myingyan (62). Thayetmyo had a large increase under cattle theft, due to compulsory reporting, which is commented on in paragraph 17. Crimes of violence also increased. Pakôkku had an increase under dacoity, petty robbery, cattle and ordinary theft. The increase in dacoity and robbery is assigned to economic depression and raids by criminals from other districts. Mandalay had an increase under dacoity and robbery, theft and cheating. The increase in important crime took place in Madaya and Amarapura Circles and was due to lax supervision by superior officers. The increase in Myingyan was under dacoity, robbery, cattle and ordinary theft and is attributed to bad crops, reduction in strength, release of dangerous

criminals, transfer of the District Superintendent of Police, and lax supervision over budding criminals.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine cases under Classes I to V are reported to be directly or indirectly due to drink as compared with 1,366 in 1926, 1,361 in 1927 and 1,435 in 1928. Of these, 881 fell under Class II and 308 under Class III. Some officers have omitted to give details but from the figures available it is obvious that the majority of cases under Class II came under murder, grievous hurt and other assaults, and under Class III house trespass. A number of serious cases against property is mentioned under Class III but I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Insein, and other officers that drink is not the cause but the normal accompaniment of such crime as many dangerous criminals are addicted to drink and often fortify themselves with liquor before they commence operations. Many officers are convinced that drink plays no small part in the commission of murders and assaults and the Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, suggests below that it is a factor which is not sufficiently recognized by the figures :—

"I am convinced that the connection between hurt cases and drink bears little relation to the figures shown of crimes due to drink. I have myself come across many cases where it was obvious that hurt has been caused through drink, but where the Magistrate had not troubled to make his own enquiries from the witnesses on that point, but was satisfied to take down the evidence offered, I feel quite sure that if all Magistrates made a point in all hurt cases of finding out whether drink was a contributory cause, the number of hurt cases attributed to drink would enormously increase."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, points out that 32 murders and 242 assaults were the outcome of drink in the Irrawaddy Division and urges the necessity of a campaign against the hawking of illicit liquor, especially at *pwès*. Rows are a common occurrence at big festivals and in many cases they are due to drink. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police suggests that the police, the excise and the *paya-lugyis* wink at the setting up of illicit liquor stalls at *pwès* and, if this is correct, I hope all officers will do their utmost to suppress this traffic. The Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, complains of the drunken brawling and rowdiness in towns and of the laxity of the police in this respect but, as the District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, points out, the failure to prosecute is largely the fault of the Honorary Magistrates who inflict trivial fines when cases are sent before them. At Henzada a drunken bully who was let off with a fine of Re. 1 a few days later went to a *pwè* where he became very intoxicated, created a disturbance and was murdered. Steps are now being taken to apply section 34 of the Police Act to all towns and large villages and I trust district officers will insist on more prosecutions and adequate fines.

Statement A. Parts I and II.

General Results of Police Work.

14. The number of true cases under Classes I to VI investigated by the Police, *i.e.*, the number remaining for investigation after deducting those classified as false, mistaken or non-cognizable and those pending at the close of the year was 47,870 compared with 48,501 in 1928. The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 64 compared with 63 in 1928. Excluding compounded cases, 30,918 true cases under Classes I to V were investigated as against 32,349 in 1928 and the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 54 compared with 52 in 1928. Twenty thousand and ninety-six cases under Classes I to V were tried and 16,608 or 83 per cent. convicted compared with 20,573 tried and 16,818 or 82 per cent. convicted in 1928. In these cases 41,449 persons were tried and 22,560 or 50 per cent. convicted compared with 43,820 tried and 22,966 or 48 per cent. convicted in 1928. Hence there was a definite improvement both in detection and in prosecution during the year.

In comparison with the provincial average of 54 per cent. of convictions in true cases investigated under Classes I to V the best results were shown by Maubin (67), Minbu (66), Bassein (64), Tharrawaddy and Myaungmya (62) and Prome (61) and the worst by Pegu (41), Magwe (43), Meiktila (44), Thayetmyo (45), Toungoo and Mandalay (49). In comparison with the provincial average of 83 per cent. of convictions in cases sent up the best results were shown by Myaungmya and Henzada (90), Prome (89), Maubin and Minbu (88) and Tharrawaddy (87), and the worst by Pegu (73), Pakôkku (76), Toungoo (78), Mergui, Mandalay and Myingyan (79). In comparison with the provincial average of 50 per cent. of convictions for persons sent up the best results are shown by Tharrawaddy (67), Myaungmya (64), Prome (63), Minbu (62) and Bassein (60) and the worst by Kyauksè (43), Shwebo (44), Myingyan (47), Akyab, Meiktila and Yamèthin (48).

Taking results all round the best districts were Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Myaungmya, Maubin and Minbu and the worst Pegu, Toungoo, Mergui, Magwe, Mandalay, Meiktila and Myingyan. The excellent results in the districts named above are attributed to the harmony between Police and Magistrates, good detection, careful preparation of cases for trial and the increasing efficiency of the force. They were achieved in the face of many difficulties some of which are mentioned below by the Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, who also pays a whole-hearted tribute to the good work done by the police of his district :—

"The police in my view have to work with their hands tied behind their backs. They are not allowed by law to give true evidence as to statements made to them by accused persons and this must enable accused persons to fabricate defences at their leisure. The police are a highly disciplined body, the officers and men of which would speedily be dismissed if they attempted to introduce false evidence into a case. Yet

they have to engage in legal contests with pleaders who are under practically no discipline. Many of the pleaders, perhaps, the majority of them, are honest law abiding citizens but there are many who will resort to any kind of trick to defeat the ends of justice and to them criminals will as a rule resort. It is true of course that pleaders guilty of misconduct can be punished under the Legal Practitioners' Act but where false defences are secretly fabricated and the police are prohibited by law from giving evidence as to statements made to them, there is little chance of such cases ever being proved. The police therefore engaged as they are in bringing offenders to justice scarcely fight on even terms with pleaders whose object is to get guilty persons off by hook or by crook. When to these difficulties is added the very complicated procedure of the Courts in this country, the results must, I think, be taken as very good indeed and reflect the high standard of police work in this district."

The various reasons given for the failure to secure convictions by the District Superintendents of Police of those districts in which results were admittedly bad are insufficient supervision, young and inexperienced staffs, want of co-operation between investigating and prosecuting staffs, lack of assistance from trying Magistrates, delayed or hasty trials, resiling of witnesses due to corruption, etc., and the high standard of evidence required, but the main reasons are, I think, hasty and unjustified arrests, careless and slipshod investigation, insufficient preparation for trial and the prosecution of too many persons on flimsy evidence. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, has noticed the large number of cases sent up on mere identification which is apt to be mistaken and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, points out below the tremendous waste of time and money entailed by the unsuccessful prosecution of persons sent up on inadequate evidence. I trust all officers will take his remarks to heart and take every opportunity of impressing them on their subordinates :—

"This subject received useful airing in the lecture by Mr. Holland, of the Bombay Police, that was published in our *Police Gazette* and there can be no gainsaying that, if the percentages for persons could be brought up to the percentages of cases, *i.e.*, among the eighties, the saving to the provincial revenue would be very considerable. True it would hit the lawyers ; but that should not worry the police. To drive home this point, it has only to be pointed out that in Bassein District alone over 1,000 persons sent to trial were not convicted. Now, each of these men had to be kept while under trial, some for many weeks, all had to be guarded, escorted, housed. In addition, witnesses were summoned against each of them and a considerable amount of the Magistrate's time was wasted. If all this is taken into account, it is not at all unlikely that it would be found that each such man cost Government a minimum of Rs. 10 yielding a cost of Rs. 10,000. I feel certain that a considerable amount of that expenditure is avoidable."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police suggests that Investigating Officers should tabulate the evidence against *each* accused when sending the case for trial. He also suggests that prosecuting staffs should draw the attention of the District Superintendents of Police to all cases in which accused have been sent up on inadequate 'mass' evidence and should intimate the reasons for the failure against each accused on the

case diaries returned to police stations. The District Superintendent of Police, Maubin, scrutinizes every case that fails and in spite of the tremendous labour involved finds that it pays. There is perhaps no better way of judging the investigation and prosecution work of a district than by examining unsuccessful cases and I hope that every District Superintendent of Police will peruse as many cases as he can and will not only point out the reasons for failure to his officers but will also send up for revision those cases which in his opinion should not have failed.

Out of 50,307 cases under Classes I to V investigated during the year 3,689 were declared to be false as compared with 3997 in 1928. There has been a slight drop in the number of false cases but there are still far too many reported. Many districts have omitted to give figures of prosecutions for giving false information but the largest number of cases was sent up by Maubin (25), Shwebo and Yamèthin (23), Magwe (21), Toungoo and Katha (18), Insein (17) and Bassein (15). In all about 200 prosecutions are reported and convictions were obtained in roughly 50 per cent. In view of the number of obviously false cases neither the number of prosecutions nor the results are satisfactory and I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, that more stringent action is required. The Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, states that abortive prosecutions do more harm than good and suggests that District Superintendents of Police should personally scrutinize all cases and obtain the opinion of the Public Prosecutor, if necessary, before instituting prosecutions. This should certainly be done. The District Superintendents of Police, Bassein, Henzada and Magwe complain of lenient sentences—in Bassein fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 were usual—and protracted trials, and until cases are promptly disposed of and deterrent sentences inflicted little progress can be made. Another matter brought to notice in connection with false cases is that Magistrates rarely make use of their powers under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, and it is a fact, as stated by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, that whereas the false complainant who wastes the time of the police is often punished the man who, by bolstering his case up carefully, wastes the time of both the police and the magistracy usually gets off scot-free.

The number of compounded cases under Classes I to V was 1,359 compared with 1,512 in 1928. Of these 225 were under grievous hurt and 379 under hurt compared with 267 and 453 in 1928. There has been an improvement but some officers still report that compounding is too freely resorted to where dahs and knives are used. The Commissioner, Mandalay, who is dissatistified with the state of affairs in his Division, reports as follows :—

" In view of the fact that when violence is used it is largely a matter of luck whether the offence is one of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or

hurt and of the general position in regard to crimes of violence against the person it is regrettable to notice that there were no less than 62 cases under the grievous hurt sections in which the offences were compounded. Myingyan with 18 cases, Meiktila with 14 cases, Mandalay with 13 cases and Kyauksè, considering its population, with 9 cases, all have far too high figures in this respect. The District Magistrates of Mandalay and Kyauksè have both taken action in this matter, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, and the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, and the District Superintendents of Police, Henzada, Myaungmya and Thayetmyo, all report that whipping is not made sufficient use of especially in hurt cases. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that money spent on feeding and housing prisoners for long spells would be saved if the cat-o'-nine-tails were applied at the beginning and end of shorter sentences. The Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, believes that a really sound whipping is more likely to prove a deterrent than one year's jail, especially as jail life is getting softer and softer now-a-days. The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, states that whipping was awarded in only 10 per cent. of the convicted hurt cases, and the District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, that whipping was inflicted in only 19 cases out of a possible 63. There is evidently plenty of room for improvement in the application of the amended Whipping Act.

In spite of their complaints about false cases, the composition of offences and whipping, however, the majority of District Superintendents of Police acknowledge the great assistance received from magistrates who have time and again helped them by their experience and advice. I trust that they will thoroughly appreciate each other's difficulties and ever remain on the friendliest terms. The best results are obtained not by complaints and criticisms but by the closest co-operation.

15. (1) *General.*—I append below a table showing in detail the amount of important crime dealt with during the last three years :— Statement C, Part I.

Important Crime.

Offences.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Murder by poison	3	1	7
Other murders including those under section 460, Indian Penal Code.	759	869	746
Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	443	465	373
Murder by dacoits	19	7	20
Robberies	264	279	225
Murder by robbers	44	38	44
Kidnapping human beings for ransom	11	4	4
Arson with intent to defraud an Insurance Company or any person of Rs. 10,000 or over.	10	14	23
Railway Act, section 126	10	13	5
Total ...	1,563	1,690	1,447

There has thus been a decrease of no less than 243 cases, of which 123 fell under 'other murders', 92 under dacoity and 54 under robbery while murder by dacoits and robbers increased by 19 cases, mainly owing to the stout resistance put up by villagers and house-owners. All Divisions show a decrease in Important Crime, Pegu (91) and Tenasserim (50) heading the list. In the Pegu Division the districts mainly responsible were Pegu (57) and Tharrawaddy (21) and in Tenasserim, Toungoo (30) and Amherst (18). Other districts showing considerable reductions were Yamèthin (31), Shwebo (29), Meiktila (21) and Henzada (16). The only districts with appreciable increases were Myingyan (15) and Mandalay (14).

In Pegu and Tharrawaddy the main decreases were under dacoity and robbery, in Toungoo under dacoity and in Amherst under murder. In Yamèthin the decrease fell under murder and dacoity, and in Meiktila under dacoity. In Shwebo the reduction occurred under dacoity, robbery and murder and in Henzada under murder and dacoity. The increase in Myingyan was under dacoity and in Mandalay under dacoity and robbery.

The increases and decreases are dealt with in other portions of this report. It is satisfactory to note that the number of important crimes in which firearms were used fell from 330 in 1928 to 277 in the year under report, Meiktila leading with a decrease of 12 followed by Pegu with 11.

The percentage of cases convicted to dealt with and tried was 36 and 63 respectively compared with 32 and 57 in the previous year. The poor results under murder were more than balanced by the better results under dacoity and robbery. Excluding the lighter districts the best results were shown by Myaungmya (55—83), Lower Chindwin (52—67), Amherst (51—80), Pyapôn (51—73), Minbu (50—72) and Shwebo (50—60). Results were poor in Akyab (18—28), Pegu (21—53), Henzada (23—40) and Prome (25—55). The District Superintendent, Akyab, attributes the poor results to the perjury prevailing among the very mixed population and complains that when he sent up a man for perjury the only punishment he received was imprisonment till the rising of the Court. The District Superintendent, Pegu, states that there was too much reliance on confessions. The District Superintendent, Henzada, had excellent results under dacoity which were vitiated by failure under murder. The Prome figures were also spoilt by poor results under murder.

(2) *Dacoities.*—The number of dacoities and dacoities with murder has fallen from 472 in 1928 to 393 in 1929. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 48 and 72 respectively compared with 40 and 64 in 1928. The best results were obtained by Toungoo with a percentage of 89 for cases convicted to dealt with, Amherst (79), Henzada (75), Tharrawaddy (74), Maubin (71) and

Myaungmya (69). The districts with the largest number of dacoities were Thatôn (35), Pyapôn (32), Pegu (29), Tharrawaddy (23) and Insein (20). The largest decreases occurred in Pegu (40), Toungoo (18), Meiktila (17), and Shwebo (12) and the largest increases in Myingyan (14), Mandalay (13), Pyapôn, Thatôn and Pakôkku (8 each).

The District Superintendent, Pegu, states that the liberal issue of gun licenses has probably done more to reduce the number of dacoities than anything else and improved surveillance has helped and the Deputy Commissioner pays tribute to the good work of the Police in breaking up old gangs and preventing the formation of new ones. The excellent work done by Mr. Reynolds is undoubtedly one of the main factors in reducing crime in Pegu. In Toungoo both the District Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner attribute the decrease to the effective system of surveillance organised by Mr. Lawson. The District Superintendent, Meiktila, puts down the reduction to the closer co-operation between the Police, the Magistracy and the Public, while the District Superintendent, Shwebo, gives the jailing of the worst criminals after the Bandaka rising and effective action under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and the Criminal Tribes Act as the main reasons. I have already commented on the increases in Myingyan, Mandalay and Pakôkku in paragraph 13. Pyapôn was the happy hunting ground of dacoits from other districts and lived up to its reputation as the most criminal district in the delta. The increase in dacoity in Thatôn occurred in the Pa-an Subdivision where there was a failure of crops and is attributed partly to the closing down of police-stations. I have since proposed the re-opening of Zathabyin Police Station.

The majority of districts report the non-existence of big organized gangs but excellent work was done by the police in many districts in breaking up and capturing gangs of dacoits. In Hanthawaddy two dangerous criminals Po Lin and Chan Tha, who were responsible for 4 out of 6 dacoities in the Kayan Police Station area were arrested with the result that dacoities ceased, and in another case two dacoits were shot dead by a Police party headed by the Circle Inspector, Syriam, and the Subdivisional Officer, Kyauktan. In Tharrawaddy two important gangs, one of which was responsible for many dacoities in Tharrawaddy and Prome, were brought to book by U Than, the Subdivisional Police Officer, Zigôn, assisted by his two Circle Inspectors. In Prome a gang of 12 dacoits from Thayetmyo, Prome, Yamèthin and Toungoo was rounded up with the energetic co-operation of the Thayetmyo Police. In Bassein prompt pursuit by police parties after 2 dacoities led to the capture of 3 dacoits on each occasion; in one of the cases most of the dacoits hailed from Tharrawaddy and the Tharrawaddy Police ably co-operated in the arrest of those who escaped. In Henzada a dacoity was prevented by information received from Bassein and a phone message from Henzada to the District Superintendent led

to the capture of the gang, the leader of which, Nga Na, had himself headed a brave fight against dacoits in 1926 in which " Boh " Nga Man Gyi was killed. It was one of Nga Man Gyi's men who gave him away on this occasion. In Myaungmya a dacoity of over Rs. 9,000 was detected after a long enquiry owing to good team work by two Station Officers, the Detective Inspector and the District Superintendent.

The Maubin Police under the able leadership of Mr. Xavier did outstanding work in detecting dacoities of its own and other districts. The District Superintendent arrested some Henzada dacoits who were responsible for one dacoity in Maubin and two in Henzada and obtained information which led to the recovery of the gun used. On receipt of information that a dacoity had occurred in Myaungmya he proceeded to the village where the suspects were believed to be hiding and secured the arrest of three dacoits, two of whom had been wounded by the villagers. An undetected dacoity of Pyapôn was brought to light owing to the arrest of a dacoit in Yandoon and the recovery of property stolen in two dacoities. Mr. Xavier received information that two men of his district were concerned in a Hanthawaddy dacoity and as a result the two men were arrested with part of the stolen property and the case was brought to light. He also passed on information which led to the capture of six dacoits by the Kyaiklat police and the recovery of the firearms used in the dacoity. Two men wanted for robberies in Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya were also arrested by the Maubin police and convicted.

In Pyapôn the Tha Gyan gang which was responsible for several cases of dacoity and robbery was rounded up by the District Superintendent Mr. McElligott who received the King's Police Medal for his bravery. Two of the dacoits were shot dead but not before the gang had taken the lives of two gallant officers of the Pyapôn Police, Inspector U Po Nyein and Sub-Inspector Maung Than Pe. Another gang led by Ba Thwe, nephew of dacoitsaya " Irrawaddy Nga Hmya " after committing two dacoities was brought to book by the Subdivisional Police Officer, Kyaiklat. A third gang led by San Aye, the son-in-law of a famous dacoit who is now a well-to-do landowner, committed three dacoities towards the end of the year and has since been accounted for. In Toungoo a dacoity was brought to light by the arrest of a dacoit by a Military Police patrol. In Thatôn a gang responsible for two dacoities was captured by a party of police of both districts on information received by the Moulmein Police. Another formidable gang under Nga Lay and Shwe Zin which committed a series of dacoities and robberies was also rounded up. In Amherst a party of six dacoits armed with four guns was arrested by the Police and all were convicted.

In Thayetmyo the prompt action of a Police Constable led to the capture of a gang responsible for two dacoities in Thayetmyo and Prome, and energetic pursuit by the police led to the detection of

another dacoity. In Magwe a Surveillance Sub-Inspector followed up the tracks of a gang of dacoits and succeeded in arresting the dacoits and recovering part of the stolen property and the rifle used. In Meiktila a gang led by the notorious absconder Po Hti was broken up and another gang headed by Po Yin and Kyaw Ni operating in Meiktila and Yamèthin was rounded up with the help of Mr. Snadden, District Superintendent, Yamèthin. The Subdivisional Police Officer, Pyinmana, obtained information which led to the capture of a Pegu-Yamèthin gang. In Myingyan, which was much harassed by armed absconders, a jail escapee, Po Maw, was arrested by an Excise and Police party after he had taken part in a dacoity and a robbery. Another gang headed by *ex* Police Constable Chit Ya, which was responsible for several dacoities in Myingyan and Pakôkku, was broken up by the arrest of Nga Chit Ya. Two dacoits were arrested with stolen property owing to the prompt action of a Subdivisional Officer after a dacoity and a wounded dacoit wanted by Meiktila was captured by a special patrol. In Sagaing, a gang headed by two absconders which committed three dacoities was eventually broken up by action under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.

Some officers are inclined to attribute a rise in robbery or dacoity to economic depression but the District Superintendents, Pyapôn and Henzada, disagree and the latter goes so far as to say that good crops and a good market resulting in plenty of loose cash are more likely to lead to an outbreak of dacoity than anything else. Both officers give similar accounts of the formation of gangs and I will quote the remarks of the District Superintendent, Pyapôn :—

"I cannot say that any of the crime this year was due to economic pressure. Cupidity, excitement and opportunity combined form the cause of the majority of crime in this district during the year under review. No outlet is provided for the surplus energy of young men who when they meet together have little to discuss except the opportunity that will provide them with the means to go elsewhere for a little excitement. Hum-drum village life gets on their nerves. The daily papers and magazines which they read tell them of life in the city and they plan to get the necessary cash to enable them to enjoy at least one visit. Having done this they await the opportunity which usually presents itself in the person of a hardened old sinner who is on the look-out for young men to assist him in his nefarious designs, knowing that he posing as the "Saya" will become entitled to the pick of the profits, even though he merely directs operations at a safe distance."

In most dacoit gangs there is usually a "saya" hidden in the back ground and one or two experienced dacoits who lead the youngsters astray and police action should be concentrated on these men. Absconders and stolen guns also figure largely in most of the serious dacoities and it is essential that dangerous absconders should be rounded up and special measures taken to recover guns. All gang cases should be thoroughly investigated and I commend the advice given by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, below :—

"In nearly every dacoity record there are some enquiries left unfinished. Every such case should be examined by the Subdivisional Police Officer and the Circle

Inspector to make certain that every scrap of information received has been used to the full, that full enquiries and careful record have been made about every criminal connected with the case. This can only be done by making the Subdivisional Police Officer, or, in independent circles, the Circle Inspector, submit to the District Superintendent a complete history of each finished case of dacoity or gang robbery and on that report the District Superintendent should issue orders about opening of history sheets of gang files and entries in history sheets and confidential records. Particularly is this necessary when all the gang has not been arrested and dealt with."

Independent of preventive and detective measures taken by the police, " Village defence and village protection guns in the hands of persons who can be trusted to use them are " as the Commissioner, Mandalay, states, " the main planks to which we must trust " in the campaign against dacoity. The majority of officers are agreed, as noted in paragraph *23*, that the arming of all important villages is an effective means of preventing dacoities and resisting dacoits, and every village defence scheme should provide for the use of these guns when issued. I regret to notice that very few officers have commented on the progress of defence schemes. The exceptions are the District Superintendent, Tharrawaddy, who attributes the success in resisting dacoits to the strict enforcement of defence schemes prepared by the Deputy Commissioner ; the District Superintendent, Henzada, who gives an instance of dacoits being driven off owing to measures taken to warn the neighbouring villages ; the Assistant Superintendent, Kyauksè, who states that billet and spear throwing competitions are being organized by the Deputy Commissioner ; the District Superintendent, Myingyan, who is trying to resuscitate schemes which have become a dead letter in his district ; and the District Superintendent, Lower Chindwin, who complains of the apathy shown by Headmen and Township Officers. I trust that every effort will be made to keep these schemes alive and to secure the co-operation of civil officers, headmen and villagers.

There were few cases of the fining of villages for non-resistance and except in bad cases of failure to resist or pursue unarmed dacoits I do not think the Village Act should be enforced. The remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, quoted below are very much to the point :—

" I hope that I do not hurt anyone's feelings when I say that I consider the fining of villages for failure to resist dacoits a very harsh punishment for an offence, that any one of us might commit if he were in similar circumstances. I remember that two years ago in Tavoy District a gang of dacoits attacked a village 100 yards away from the houses of some mining officials. There were in the houses about three or four Europeans with several guns and rifles and their native employees. They did not stir from their houses. Not only was there no question of fining but their guns which were taken away at first, were later restored. These things may happen to any of us. Let us remember it and be merciful to the wretched villagers."

On the other hand, headmen and villagers gave invaluable help in the detection of important crime and though I cannot give the figures for all cases of resistance, as some officers have omitted them from their

reports, there were numerous instances of successful resistance by villagers against the attacks of robbers and dacoits. Here are six cases taken from different districts :—

(a) *Hanthawaddy—Ahpyauk Dacoity.*—At about 7 p.m. on the 3rd March 1929, 9 men, armed with a local made gun, dahs and sticks, attacked the house of Naina Mohamed of Ahpyauk village in Kungyangon Police Station jurisdiction. All the inmates of the house were seized and held captive. The dacoits opened the almirah and boxes and took property. While the attack was going on, an Indian named Kasi Ebrahim ran to the house to see what was going on, but, on being confronted by the dacoit who was parading in front of the house, he ran to the village and notified the villagers. The "Kaladet" was then sounded and several villagers turned up. Realizing this, the intruders took property to the value of Rs. 1,368 and left, taking the complainant as a hostage. The villagers followed in pursuit.

At the instance of the dacoits the complainant shouted out to the villagers not to follow as he would be killed. Upon this the villagers slackened their speed but kept following from a distance. Meanwhile, one Maung Gyi returned home from his field hut to see what was going on. He encountered the dacoits on the way and was cut on the neck. There was then the sound of a cracker. The villagers, realizing then that the dacoits had no real gun, redoubled their energy and chased the dacoits. In the meantime, the complainant made good his escape and ran to the villagers, shouting out that he had been released. The villagers then fell upon the dacoits who broke up and ran. The villagers overtook three of them and secured their arrests after having severely wounded them. Property to the value of Rs. 260 was also recovered.

The three wounded dacoits were brought back in a cart to be sent to the Kungyangon hospital. One died *en-route* and another died later in the hospital. The following accused were arrested and sent up for trial :—(1) Tun Myaing, (2) San Byaw, (3) San Kha, (4) Pauk Sein, (5) Tun Maung. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 395—397, Indian Penal Code. No. 4 was acquitted under section 412, Indian Penal Code, and the case against No. 5 was withdrawn.

Personal congratulations were received from the Commissioner, Pegu Division, in this case for the effective resistance offered by the brave villagers who have been well rewarded. One hundred and eighty-four villagers of Ahpyauk Village were also exempted from payment of capitation-tax for the year 1929-30 for services rendered in this case.

(b) *Pegu—Sinzalok Robbery.*—Here at about 8 p.m. three men armed with dahs and a six chambered revolver attacked the house of a Chinese Shopkeeper at Sinzalok Village, Daiku Police Station. One of the inmates of the house roused the village and the villagers pursued the retreating dacoits and succeeded in killing two of them with their dahs. The revolver and property taken in the dacoity were recovered from the dead body of one of the dacoits. Police investigation led to the arrest and conviction of the remaining dacoits.

While conveying the congratulations of the Governor in Council, the Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, awarded various rewards to deserving villagers in a Durbar held at Daiku on the 10th September 1929.

(c) *Tharrawaddy—Kalachaung Dacoity.*—On the night of the 23rd April 1929 a gang of six dacoits, armed with a local made gun attacked the house of Maung Tha Sint, bazaar seller of Kalachaung village. The inmates were captured whilst the dacoits were ransacking the house which they left after taking away property and provisions to the value of Rs. 200. On retreat, the villagers gave hot chase, raising an alarm which attracted the ears of Zibyugôn villagers who also turned out and joined the chase. The chasing parties had a fight with the dacoits and one villager

was cut. Two of the dacoits were badly cut and captured red-handed with looted property. One of the wounded dacoits afterwards died and five dacoits were convicted and sentenced to jail for 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Second Additional Special Power Magistrate, Tharrawaddy, in his Criminal Regular Trial No. 99 of 1929. The headmen and villagers were handsomely rewarded in the case.

(d) *Maubin—Tawlanan Dacoity.*—On the night of the 21st February a field hut in Tawlanan hamlet was attacked by five men armed with dahs. Owing to the approach of the villagers, the robbers were only able to collect together property to the value of Rs. 34-4-0. To prevent the villagers chasing them, they took a woman from the house as a hostage. She was made to shout out to the villagers not to follow, for if they did, she would be killed. When the dacoits found that the beating of the gong had drawn to the scene villagers of a neighbouring village, they lost nerve and released their captive. When this was done, the villagers of both villages closed in on the dacoits capturing three of them and recovering all the stolen property.

One of the villagers was badly wounded in the fight. The other two dacoits were captured at daybreak by the headman. The conduct of the villagers was brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor who was pleased to congratulate hem by telegram. The two headmen and the wounded villager were each presented with a silver-mounted dah, and Rs. 300 were divided in rewards to the villagers.

(e) *Yamèthin—Tabbaukkon Dacoity.*—On the 20th April 1929 at about 11 p.m. five men armed with dahs attacked the house of Maung Ngwe Ban of Tabaukkôn village. When the villagers realized that the dacoits were not armed with guns they immediately resisted and were successful in killing one dacoit and capturing another severely wounded. The man wounded was Po Sai of Thaphangôn village who gave the names of the other members of the gang. The dacoit who was killed belonged to Toungoo District. Po Sai was arrested and sent up for trial and the case ended in conviction under section 395-397, Indian Penal Code

(f) *Myingyan.*—The Nagabo Ya-hut Dacoity, dated the 24th March 1929, in which a band of six dacoits (1) Nga Sein Kyaw, (2) Pwe Thin, (3) Pan Byu (approver), (4) Po Thi, (5) Sin Gyai, and (6) U Ka *alias* Po U (all local men), armed with ordinary weapons, attacked the hut of Maung Ya Da at about 3 a.m. On hearing the sounds of dog's barking, the complainant having armed himself with a pitch-fork came out and in so doing, he came upon a number of intruders, one of whom suddenly inflicted a dah-cut wound on his head so that he fell down. Whereupon he was further assaulted with pitch-forks and sticks and received altogether 11 wounds on the head back and hands. The complainant shouted for help, when his son, Maung Tun Win, came out with a dah in his hand and bravely attacked the assailants and wounded some of them, with the result that they were compelled to give way and make good their escape.

The Hlaingtha Thugyi, U Maung Ngai, in the course of his enquiries, arrested three accused Nos. (1) to (3), the first two with dah-cut wounds on their persons. Accused No. 3 made a clean breast of the affair saying that on the day of the occurrence, No. (5) accused went round and gathered five others saying that he wanted to commit a dacoity and as all agreed they proceeded together and attacked the hut of Maung Ya Da but were unsuccessful owing to the stout resistance made by the complainant's son, who wounded three of them, namely, Nos. 1, 2 and 6 on the back, arm and arms respectively. All five accused Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 6 were sent for trial, No. 3 being made an approver with the approval of the District Magistrate. The case ended in conviction.

(3) *Robberies.*—There were 1,301 true cases of robbery during the year compared with 1,394 in 1928. This is the lowest figure since the

classification of robbery into important and ordinary robbery in 1926. During the year a proposal was put up to Government at the instance of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, that the old classification of all robbery as violent crime should be reverted to mainly on the ground that there was a considerable increase in unimportant robbery which was not receiving the attention it deserved, but the proposal was rejected and I am bound to admit that the rejection is justified by the figures given in this and last year's report. It is a pity that all districts have not furnished statistics of ordinary robbery, but judging from the figures received the decrease has been accompanied by a marked improvement in results.

There were 225 cases of important robbery in 1929 compared with 279 in 1928. Of these, 64 were cases in which firearms were used, 92 in which the value of the property taken was over Rs. 250 and 69 in which registered criminals were concerned compared with 82, 133 and 64 in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 52 and 78 respectively compared with 37 and 66 in 1928. There was thus a great improvement in results during the year. Districts which did very well were Bassein with a percentage of 100 for cases convicted to dealt with, Toungoo (89), Myaungmya and Lower Chindwin (80 each), and Akyab, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Meiktila and Myingyan (67 each). Most districts had a decrease in important robbery and the only districts with appreciable increases were Insein (8) and Minbu (6). The District Superintendent, Insein, does not comment on the increase, but in Minbu it was due to the exploits of a highwayman named Lu Dok who was eventually caught and convicted in three cases. Maubin had an interesting case in which a Chinaman operating on an Irrawaddy Flotilla Company launch robbed his victims of Rs. 2,500 after drugging them. He attempted to prove an alibi by means of faked entries in the Register of the General Hospital, Rangoon, but the District Superintendent was too wide awake and he received 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *Kidnapping human beings for Ransom.*—The number of cases was four as in 1928 and two occurred in Thayetmyo, one in Prome and one in Magwe. The Prome-Allanmyo border is the favourite area for this horrible form of crime and the Prome case was committed by two Thayetmyo men, one of whom is wanted by Thayetmyo for a similar case in 1928 in which murder was committed. One of the Thayetmyo cases was convicted and the other remained undetected as the girl victim was unable to recognize the culprits. The Magwe case—the first in this district for many years—is described below :—

"Maung Paw Tha of Palinbyu village, while returning home from Wanbe-in village driving a bullock cart at about midnight on 25th April 1929, was stopped in Htaiyandaung jungle midway between Pabinbya and Wanbe-in villages by Nga Po

Thwe, a History Sheet Criminal, Nga Po Tok and Nga Khan who after blind-folding him took him deeper into the jungle and then held him for ransom. Maung Paw Tha's parents were informed that if they wanted him back alive they would have to pay Rs. 800. At first a sum of Rs. 50 was paid up by Maung Paw Tha's mother and Maung Pon Gyaw, but as the culprits would not release Maung Paw Tha a further sum of Rs. 1C0 had to be paid before the latter was released. Maung Paw Tha immediately reported the matter to the police after his release. The three accused were arrested and on being sent up for trial all three were convicted under sections 365 and 384, Indian Penal Code, read with section 75, Criminal Procedure Code. Nga Po Thwe was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge and Nga Po Tok and Nga Khan 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each on each charge—sentences to run concurrently."

(5) *Arson with intent to defraud an Insurance Company.*—There were 23 cases compared with 14 in 1928 and 10 in 1927 and this lucrative type of fraud is undoubtedly on the increase. Insurance Companies have been warned not to issue policies without searching enquiries. As the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, remarks :—" If the matter was merely one between the Insurance Companies and their clients one would not mind. But to effect their fraud these men often burn down a large section of the town and involve numbers of innocent people in ruin." Detection of these cases is practically hopeless as the evidence is usually destroyed by the fire itself and though most of them were investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department only two ended in conviction. One of the convicted cases, which was brought to light as the result of excellent work by Mr. Xavier, is described below :—

" There was one case of arson with intent to defraud three Insurance Companies of nearly two lakhs of rupees. The Amayawaddi Rice Mill in Sitchaung was burnt down on the night of the 5th July 1928. In accordance with orders the services of a Criminal Investigation Department officer were requisitioned. The case was investigated and eventually closed as " undetected." Soon afterwards, on receipt of information, the case was re-opened by me and after a prolonged investigation conducted by me, five persons were sent up for trial. The mill-owner, a paddy broker from Rangoon, and an Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon, were amongst the accused. I was able to prove the conspiracy to burn the mill down, the manufacture of false account books to defraud the Insurance Companies, and the setting fire to the mill. All the genuine account books of the mill were recovered by me hidden away in a *zayat* in the Nga-dat-gyi Pagoda, Rangoon, and they proved up to the hilt the falsity of the numerous account books which, it was alleged, were saved in the nick of time from destruction by fire and on which the assured based their claims against the Insurance Companies. After a long and protracted trial which ended in December 1929, the mill-owner and the broker were convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each of the four charges, the sentences to run concurrently. The honorary magistrate was acquitted."

(6) *Offences under Section 126 of the Railway Act.*—There were only 5 cases of attempts to derail trains, etc., compared with 13 in 1928, and one case was convicted. These cases are commented on in paragraph 31 of this report.

Murders. Statement C.-I.

16. (1) *Murders.*—I am glad to report a substantial decrease of 98 true cases, there being 817 compared with 915 in 1928. Excluding murder by dacoits and direct cases the percentage of cases convicted to dealt with and tried was 26 and 52 respectively compared with 27 and 49 in 1928 and the percentage as regards persons was 29 and 37 compared with 27 and 34 in 1928. On the whole there was a slight improvement in results, but the number of murders is still appallingly high. Tharrawaddy again heads the list with 82, followed by Pegu (51), Prome (48), Toungoo (38), Bassein and Henzada (35 each). The biggest increases were shown by Katha (11), Pyapôn (9) and Myaungmya (7) and the biggest decreases by Amherst and Yamèthin (18 each), Insein (16) and Thatôn (11). Excluding the smaller districts, the best percentage of convictions in cases dealt with is shown by Shwebo (50), Pyapôn (48), Mergui (44), Myaungmya and Minbu (42 each) and the worst by Pegu (10), Henzada (11), Toungoo and Akyab (14 each), Myingyan (15) and Mandalay (16).

As the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, points out, it is impossible to attempt to explain the variations both in the number of true cases and in the percentages of convictions. In some districts the majority of the cases is reported to be unpremeditated and thus easy to detect and in others there was a large number of cases in which death was caused by a cowardly blow in the dark, often a dah or spear-thrust through a floor or wall, and the murderer was unseen and left no clue to his identity. It is, I am afraid, correct that in most cases the callous and cunning murderer, who commits his murders secretly, escapes, while the stupid, hot-tempered unfortunate, who kills openly after a sudden quarrel, pays the penalty. According to the reports of some officers the premeditated type of murder is on the increase, but statistics are not available to prove this. It would add greatly to the value of their reports if all officers would show the motives of murders, the weapons used, whether premeditated or not, the locality, whether urban or rural and the months when committed. From the scanty statistics given I gather that revenge, resentment and spite were the main motives ; that the domestic dah was the chief weapon ; that there were slightly more premeditated than unpremeditated murders ; that more murders were committed in or near villages than towns and that March-May was the peak period.

The main reasons given for the alarming prevalence of murder in Burma are as usual, lack of self-control, weakening of parental authority, decay of religion, disregard for human life, slackening of administration, abundance of weapons and opportunities, the absence of any strong public opinion against murder and last but not least the ease with which the murderer escapes justice. The failure to secure good results is put down chiefly to the higher standard of evidence required in murder cases, the resiling of witnesses due to compassion, fear or bribery, the

slow and wearisome procedure of the courts, too great heed by magistrates to slight discrepancies in evidence, burking of cases by headmen and villagers, lack of supervision by superior officers and lack of public spirit. It must be admitted that the dice are heavily loaded in favour of the murderer. Even after the police have with great difficulty arrested the murderer and secured sufficient evidence the case breaks down in the Court of the committing magistrate or, if committed, in the Sessions or if it has been safely steered through both these Courts a learned Judge of the High Court discovers a legal flaw or a reasonable doubt.

The remedies suggested for this melancholy state of affairs are many and various. Perhaps the main one centres around the question of capital punishment. The Commissioner, Sagaing, the Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, and the District Superintendents, Pyapôn and Toungoo, advocate the abolition of the death penalty on the ground that it deters witnesses from coming forward and speaking the truth and thus prevents convictions. On the other hand, the Commissioner, Tenasserim, doubts whether this presumption is warranted by experience in other forms of crime for which there is no death penalty and the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, the Deputy Commissioners, Thatôn and Toungoo, and the District Superintendents, Thatôn, Akyab and Katha, are all in favour of the strict enforcement of capital punishment. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, favours the guillotine and the District Superintendent, Thatôn, shooting or the electric chair as hanging is a popular method among Burmans of committing suicide and is not feared. The District Superintendent, Akyab, advocates public execution in the presence of other convicts and the District Superintendent, Katha, points out that death sentences have had no effect in his district and that murder was not so rife in the times of the Burmese Kings when it was punished by torture as well as by public execution. Personally I am in favour of taking a middle course and my views are expressed very nearly by the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, below :—

"I think that part of the solution to the problem would be found in the scheme advocated by the Inspector-General of Police, that is the classification of murder into two degrees as in the United States. Roughly speaking premeditated murder would be of the first degree and unpremeditated murder would be of the second degree. The death penalty would be retained for the first and a lesser penalty for the second. Probably more than 75 of the present convictions would come under the second degree and this would go a long way to meeting the arguments of those who wish to see the death penalty abolished. It would also be more humane. It is with real regret that I read of the death penalty being enforced on those persons,—the majority of those convicted,—whose luck has changed for them a hurt case into a murder case. The death penalty, however, should never be abolished. Burma is still notorious for appallingly brutal murders for which no punishment could be too severe."

According to the American code there are two degrees of murder and two of manslaughter and though it may be argued that our Indian Penal

Code--sections 299-304—covers much the same ground and allows the same discretion the fact remains that the American code distinctly lays down that second degree murder, *i.e.*, murder which is not premeditated and deliberate is *not* punishable by death whereas section 302, Indian Penal Code, merely gives an alternate punishment for murder and in practice the normal punishment for culpable homicide amounting to murder is death. The American code seems simpler and more reasonable, but in view of the discretion allowed, no amendment of the Indian Penal Code, is called for and all that I advocate is that the High Court should issue a circular laying down definitely that the normal punishment to be inflicted for unpremeditated and undeliberate murder and murder committed under great emotional stress, etc., should be transportation or imprisonment and not death. If all such murderers could be convicted there is a hope that it would induce a greater degree of self-control among the masses and prevent the bully and bravado from developing into the hired assassin or professional murderer who rarely gets punished.

Many other palliatives are urged of which the chief are the enforcement of discipline and the teaching of civics in schools; drastic punishment for assaults, many of which would be murders but for good luck, by severe floggings and imprisonment; the cultivation of a strong public opinion by propaganda such as the publication of statistics and preaching; inquests by magistrates immediately after a death has occurred; and the application of Act V of 1928, which provides for speedy trials, to every district. The District Superintendents concerned have not commented on the working of Act V and it is impossible to say whether it has been beneficial for whereas results have much improved in Tharrawaddy they have been very poor in Pegu. Inquests would certainly be advantageous as evidence, which is often forthcoming immediately after a murder when the victims are full of resentment, would be given on oath and would not be so liable to retraction. Statistics are published in the press and in the Headman's Gazette but the result is not apparent and nothing much can be hoped for till the leaders of the people, who are so silent on the matter of self-control and crime, and so voluble on the subject of self-government and the like realize the disgrace brought upon Burma and its people by its appalling record of murders.

To conclude, I will quote a few cases from the long list of murders given by District Superintendents which bear out what I have stated above or have other distinguishing features :—

(*a*) Resiling of witnesses—

Tavoy.—U San Ya, a young Deputy Myoôk, visited the local cinema with some friends. He was drunk and on being asked to buy a ticket by one of the attendants became angry and an altercation took place. U San Ya went down from the gallery and met the durwan of the cinema with whom he had words. According to witnesses

examined by me on the spot very shortly after the affair, the durwan pushed San Ya who fell down. He jumped up and deliberately shot the durwan through the abdomen with his revolver. The durwan died on the following day. The police procured 12 eye witnesses, all of whom stated to me that the shot was fired deliberately and that apart from the push given him by the durwan no assault was made on San Ya until after the shooting.

The case was tried by the District Magistrate. In Court, however, all except one said that San Ya drew his revolver to hold back the crowd that was threatening him and that he received a blow on the elbow which caused the weapon to go off. San Ya was committed to Sessions under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and later he was released on bail with two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each by order of the High Court, Rangoon, and on conclusion of the trial he was acquitted and the case was classified as mistaken.

(*b*) Difficulty of securing a conviction—

Bassein.—In 1928 one Thet Su was accused of murder. He was duly sent up for trial but was discharged in the Committal Court. In June 1928 the District Magistrate ordered a re-trial. Thet Su was again discharged. In the early part of 1929 the High Court ordered a third trial and the unfortunate Thet Su was on this occasion tried and committed to Sessions where he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life in April 1929. In June he was acquitted on appeal by the High Court.

(*c*) Decay of religion—

Myaungmya.—This case is from Hlaingbon Police station and is the result of an old grudge over some land dispute which came to a head while the parties met at a pongyi kyaung at Kyetsha Bogon village on the most auspicious day, *i.e.*, the full moon day of Wazo—the beginning of Buddhist Lent. On such a day to commit a most trivial offence is unthinkable much less the taking of human life. The deceased Maung Po Tha and accused Po Ba and Ohn Maung with many others were present at the pongyi kyaung observing the Sabbath. Soon after the departure of the resident pongyi from the kyaung after giving the eight Precepts to this congregation, a commotion arose in the kyaung with the result that Po Tha had to jump down from the kyaung with his intestine protruding. He was found to have been injured by Po Ba with an axe on the head and by Ohn Maung with a knife on the left side of the abdomen. Po Tha died on the way while being taken to hospital.

(*d*) Brutality—

Insein.—At Yindeiklebin village in Paukkon a woman and her 3 children, aged 13, 9 and 6, respectively, were murdered by some person or persons unknown while they were sleeping in a field hut at night at some distance away from the village proper. At the time of occurrence the husband was absent from home and it is therefore thought that the murdered woman was raped by the culprits and she and her 3 children were murdered in order that no evidence might be forthcoming. A cow-herd who was living in a neighbouring cattle shed was suspected, but there was no evidence to prosecute him.

(*e*) Unusual case—

Thatôn.—A bundle containing four gunny bags with human bones mixed with lime and tobacco leaves was found on the right bank of Bilin river, just below the big bridge under construction in Nakhangyigone. Of the four gunny bags two bore the marks "B.T." and "T." The local Sub-Assistant Surgeon was notified and the contents of the bags were examined on the spot. The bones were all loose but there was no fracture. The medical examination of the skeleton revealed that it

belonged to a person of eleven years old, probably a male, but the actual cause of death was not ascertained. Enquiries were made in the neighbouring villages in regard to missing boys of that age but without success. Finally the case was closed as "Undetected." According to village gossip the bones were that of a boy who had been sacrificed to propitiate the "Nats" and thus ensure the success of the bridge. It appears that sacrifices of this sort were not unusual in the times of the Burmese Kings.

(2) *Attempted Murder.*—There were 64 true cases of attempted murder compared with 82 in 1928. Of these, 41 or 64 per cent. were convicted as against 48 or 59 per cent. in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin, suggests below that many more cases might be sent up as attempted murder and I am inclined to agree :— Statement A, Part I.

"It is surprising to me how few cases are sent up in this province as attempted murder. I am convinced that a great many of the grievous hurt cases are, in fact, attempted murder, occurring, it is true, on the spur of the moment, in the heat of passion. It would be interesting to see whether the effect of treating many grievous hurt cases as attempted murder and passing sentences suitable to such offences, would have any deterrent effect in preventing the existing free use of a *dah*. Sessions Judges no doubt would have every reason to object on the ground that they would not have the time to deal with these cases."

(3) *Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.*—The number of true cases in 1929 was 158 of which 148, or 94 per cent. were convicted compared with 153 of which 133, or 87 per cent. were convicted in 1928. The District Superintendent, Myaugmya, suggests below that in many cases death would not have occurred had First Aid been administered :— Statement A, Parts I and II

"But from the number of cases under culpable homicide not amounting to murder I presume that at least in some cases the fatal result might have been obviated had the injured persons only been promptly attended to and given the treatment they needed under the First Aid to the injured. Their cases became fatal generally from loss of blood or blood poisoning for want of First Aid. I think that encouragement should be given to the Village Headmen or the Village Committee to take more interest with a view to making selected villagers take up First Aid Courses to enable them when needed to render valuable assistance. If this can be made to materialize there is likely to be a faint ray of hope of reducing murders indirectly."

The District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, has produced statistics to show that more deaths occurred in the district than in the town, though assaults were if anything more numerous in the town, and is inclined to attribute this to the lack of medical attention in the jungle. This also goes to show that the teaching of First Aid to Headmen and villagers would be beneficial if it were feasible.

Cattle theft.

17. The number of cattle thefts has increased from 4,189 in 1928 to 4,273 in the year under report. The percentage of police cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 42 and 77 respectively compared with 45 and 80 in 1928. 6,738 cattle valued at Rs. 5,02,827 were stolen and 3,752 valued at Statement A, Parts I and II.

Rs. 3,01,622 recovered or 60 per cent. of the value of the cattle stolen. In 1928, 6,718 cattle, valued at Rs. 5,77,670 were stolen and 3,754 valued at Rs. 3,26,000 recovered or 56 per cent. Thus it will be seen that in spite of the increase in cases the number ot cattle stolen and recovered was almost the same as in 1928. The only considerable increase was shown by Thayetmyo—264 cases and 453 cattle—and this one district considerably affected the provincial figures.

The Commissioner, Magwe, and the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent, Thayetmyo, all put down the increase to the stringent orders about the compulsory reporting of cattle theft. Early in the year when on tour the District Superintendent discovered that cattle theft was not being reported and he at once issued orders to all Police-stations that every case coming to the ears of the Police must be brought on the books, no matter how hopeless investigation seemed or when the case occurred. As a result no less than 307 unreported cases, nearly 200 of which were over a month old, were discovered and investigated. Two hundred and forty-nine necessarily remained undetected, but a mass of useful information was gained which enabled the police to find out where and by whom cattle theft was being committed and to take successful action against the criminals concerned.

Mr. Franklin himself carried out one of the most thorough enquiries into cattle theft that has ever been made. Not only did he visit nearly every village in the district but he examined no less that 726 Headmen, Ten-house gaungs and villagers and reduced their information to writing. He has written a most interesting report but unfortunately space does not permit of its being reproduced here. He found that *pyan-pe* was the principal form of theft and that *yaung-sa* and *that-sa* were usually resorted to when *pyan-pe* failed; that 43 per cent. of the thefts took place from cattle pens in the villages and that the majority of the thieves were not confirmed cattle thieves, though they would go on stealing till jailed or restricted. Out of 619 convicts and suspects who were card-indexed he found that very few were concerned in more than one case. He found small gangs but no trace of any huge organization concerned in inter-district theft and he states that big gangs apparently went out of fashion when *pyan-pe* became popular. He found a connection between opium smuggling and cattle theft in the Allanmyo Subdivision. He also discovered that it was most necessary to take action against receivers, many of whom were related to headman, and go-betweens.

As regards the methods of dealing with cattle theft Mr. Franklin found crime maps, with lines connecting the places where cattle thefts occurred with the places where cattle were recovered or tracked to, most useful. These lines usually pointed to the places where the thieves or receivers lived and personal enquiries made in these areas

were productive of good results. A card index was maintained in the district bureau and cards were prepared for upward of a thousand criminals and suspects with a view to action under the preventive sections. Officers were ordered to keep up a register at Police-stations into which they copied their notes on return from tour and were taught how to index their notes. Copies of notes affecting other Police-stations were sent to those Police-stations for entry in the information register. In this way a large amount of information was collected which was found very useful for preventive action.

District reports indicate that considerable interest has been taken in cattle theft and that the importance of getting all cases reported is realized. Compulsory reporting is in force in most districts and in spite of the hardship imposed on the villagers where communications are bad and distances from Police-stations are great I trust that it will become the rule in every district. The situation is improving, but is not yet satisfactory and Pegu, Amherst, Minbu, Toungoo, Magwe and Shwebo still report the prevalence of unreported crime. Another complaint received is that many cases are reported too late for successful investigation, after the owner has himself made enquiries and given the case up as hopeless. At the request of the District Superintendent the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, has issued a most comprehensive order to Headmen giving detailed instructions as to what they should do, the reasons for reporting and the penalties for not reporting and it would be well if such an order were issued in every district. Headmen and villagers must be thoroughly instructed as to their duties and responsibilities and the necessity of reporting, and reporting promptly, before the problem can be successfully tackled.

Fencing has now been strictly enforced in most villages in the Magwe Division on account of the prevalence of thefts of plough cattle from cattle pens and it will be interesting to see whether the experiment is successful. But the problem of theft from grazing grounds where cattle are often left for months without herdsmen—a form of theft reported by many officers—is a very difficult one. Here is a typical case reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya :—

"During the year the complainant in a case let loose during the dry season 14 of his buffaloes valued at Rs. 1,560 in a grazing ground without any herdsman. Sometime after in the month of April it so happened that there was occasion for the complainant to sell his animals. Only then he went to the grazing ground for his buffaloes, where, needless to say, he failed to find them. Without making any report promptly to the Police and without any apparent reason he hung on till the month of May when he reported the case to the Police. Though the case was thoroughly investigated it did not meet with success.

In Pyapon buffaloes are stolen, turned into the Forest Reserve and collected next year when the hue and cry has subsided. In Myingyan a herd of 83 cattle was stolen from the grazing ground and

though 73 were eventually recovered no conviction was obtained. In Meiktila an owner found 27 cattle missing when he went to collect them from the grazing ground and the case was not detected. Such thefts seldom occur in the case of Indian owners, but until Burmans can be persuaded or forced to look after their cattle I am afraid this form of theft will flourish. Needless to say all cases of straying should be investigated as thefts.

The Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was found to be very suitable for restricting cattle thieves from the scene of their activities and successful action is reported by Insein, Prome, Pyapôn, Meiktila and Shwebo in dealing with "daings" and gangs. A certain amount of inter-district cattle theft occurred in Insein, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Maubin, Pyapôn, Toungoo, Thayetmyo and Minbu, but no big gangs of professional cattle thieves were unearthed. Stolen cattle are undoubtedly moved about the country but not perhaps to the extent that was at first believed. The increasing popularity of *pyan-pe* and *that-sa* as compared with *yaung-sa* probably accounts for this. The District Superintendent, Yamèthin, discovered a new type of cattle theft, which will not, I hope, become popular. Cattle were stolen, taken up to the Shan States and sold. When the sale had been effected the animals were poisoned by the thieves and died a few days afterwards, thus destroying any chance of their being traced.

Several District Superintendents complain that cattle thieves work in conjunction with the slaughterers at licensed slaughter-houses. The District Superintendent, Shwebo, states that the usual procedure is for a wealthy man, usually an Indian, to buy several licenses and to put in his nominees to work them. These men have to pay heavily for their privilege and also to make a profit, the result being that stolen cattle are often slaughtered and the rules regarding the exposure of the animal before slaughter and of the skin after slaughter are not complied with. Municipalities and District Councils should be asked to tighten up their rules and also to consult the police about the characters of the slaughterers. Worked efficiently licensed slaughter-houses should be a help to the Police, as is the case in Minbu. The District Superintendent, Amherst, would like to have them in all important centres, but it is doubtful whether the District Council, mostly composed of Buddhists, will agree.

Few officers now press for the branding of cattle or the registration of sales presumably because they recognize that these measures would not affect the great volume of *pyan-pe* and *that-sa* and would not therefore repay the trouble taken to enforce them, but these methods and the others I have mentioned above, *viz.* compulsory reporting, action under the preventive laws, crime maps, card indices, fencing, information registers and enforcement of slaughter-house rules will, I hope, be thoroughly discussed in the report of U Tun Ohn, Deputy

Superintendent, who was placed on special duty during the year to hold a systematic enquiry into the root causes, extent and organisation of cattle theft in the Magwe Division and adjoining districts and to report what measures should be adopted for its prevention and detection. The Magwe and the Pegu Divisions are the two great cattle-stealing areas and between them account for considerably more than half the cattle theft in the Province.

In spite of the difficulties of detection I am pleased to see that many districts did well. Disregarding the smaller districts Tharrawaddy had the highest percentage of convictions to cases dealt with, *viz.* (64), followed by Maubin (61), Minbu (60), Akyab (59), Hanthawaddy (57) and Yamethin (55). Recoveries of stolen cattle were very good in Thayetmyo (82 per cent.), Akyab (72), Pyapôn (71), Hanthawaddy (70) and Tharrawaddy (70). Insein also did well in reducing the number of cattle stolen from 380 in 1927 and 390 in 1928 to 211 in 1929 and the District Superintendent Mr. Stewart, who has always taken the greatest interest in cattle theft, is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his action under the preventive laws. It is a great pity that one of the biggest cattle thieves in the Insein district managed to escape the law owing to the ill-advised action of a Tharrawaddy Magistrate in releasing him on bail. The District Superintendent's account of the matter is as follows :—

"One new leader, a Chinese, was discovered on the east of Hmawbi Police-station jurisdiction where he had settled down as an innocent and harmless breeder of ducks. His real vocation was brought to light by the Surveillance Head Constable who then, with the help of my Detective Inspector, traced in Paukkon and Tharrawaddy the owners of more than half the 42 buffaloes which he had hired out in various directions. He was sent to Tharrawaddy to be tried but was released on bail by the guileless Magistrate who was trying him and has not been seen since."

Ordinary Thefts.

18. There was a further decrease of 359 cases of ordinary theft, the total number dealt with by Police and Magistrates being 8,860 compared with 9,219 in 1928. The percentage of police cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 56 and 88 respectively compared with 54 and 88 in 1928. The percentage of persons convicted to dealt with and tried was 58 and 65 compared with 55 and 63 in 1928. The value of property stolen has decreased from Rs. 7,38,358 to Rs. 6,67,842 and the percentage of property recovered has risen from 24 to 25. Hence not only has there been a satisfactory decrease in thefts but results have slightly improved. Statement A, Part I.

The largest decreases in theft occurred in Shwebo (82), Insein (77), Bassein (70), Akyab (69), Myaungmya (48), Maubin (43), Tharrawaddy (38), Magwe (35) and Myitkyina (31), while the only appreciable increases were Toungoo (48), Pegu and Mandalay (34 each) and Meiktila (31). The majority of District Superintendents of Police do

not comment on the decrease but the District Superintendent of Police, Shwebo, attributes it to the settled conditions after the Bandaka rising. The District Superintendents of Police, Bassein, Insein and Maubin, however, put it down to the increasing efficiency of the police. In Bassein thefts have fallen from 1,302 in 1920 to 546 in 1929 while in Maubin they have decreased from 287 in 1925 to 172 in 1929 ; results too, have been excellent. The District Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, attributes the increase to bad trade and floods in parts of the district. The District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, says that there was an epidemic of thefts of clothing and clocks in the Fort which was eventually stopped by the institution of day patrols and a strict check over cattle herds. The District Superintendents of Police, Meiktila and Pegu, make no comment.

The District Superintendent of Police, Tharrawaddy, draws attention below to the serious thefts of Government timber and suggests the entertainment of a special staff to deal with these cases :—

"During the year, 33 Forest cases were prosecuted by the Police, of which 15 or 45 per cent ended in conviction and Rs. 8,641 worth of timber was recovered in these cases. One hundred and seventy-seven Forest cases were also prosecuted by the Forest Department, of which 118 secured conviction as compared with 313 cases, of which 215 secured conviction in the previous year. Heavy loss to Government on account of stealing Government timbers from the Reserved Forest and while the timbers are being floated down to Rangoon Forest Depot by Myitmakha chaung, in this district is reported frequently by Forest Officers and in many instances the services of Criminal Investigation Department officers have to be utilized in working up these cases. I think the time is ripe for consideration of the entertainment of a Special Staff in this district to deal with Forest cases."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is in favour of this suggestion, but the Deputy Commissioner states that the situation is improving and he proposes to move the Commissioner to sanction the issue of an order under the Village Act requiring Headmen to report all cases in which unlicensed saw-mills are set up or used. Time will show whether his proposal is efficacious and the situation here, as well as in Toungoo, Thatôn and Amherst, requires careful watching.

The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, brings to notice the seriousness of boat thefts and the failure of Magistrates to appreciate the importance of adequate punishments. He says :—

"The 363 true cases under this head include 71 true cases of boat thefts. In the same way as cattle-thefts are considered as important in Upper Burma Districts so also boat thefts must be considered, I think, as important in Delta Districts, and so long as deterrent sentences are not passed on the culprits indulging in boat thefts I am inclined to think boat thefts will continue to trouble the villagers. In the interior of the district without their boats nothing can be done. There are no roads. All our roads are natural waterways. Such being the case boats play a very important factor in the every day life of a villager and therefore boat thefts should be visited with very severe punishment fitting the importance. Of the 71 cases 49 ended in conviction and the sentences were as follows :—Over one year 20, one year and under 19, whipping 6 and bond for good behaviour 4."

He thinks that even a first offender should be awarded a minimum sentence of one year and I am inclined to agree that more stringent sentences are called for. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, states that there must be a considerable amount of unreported boat theft and the District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, remarks that boat theft comes next to that of clothing and jewellery in popularity.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thatôn, mentions one of the greatest difficulties the police have to contend with throughout Burma in the investigation of offences involving property. He says :—

"Another difficulty lies in the fact that in Burma many ostensibly honest individuals appear to have no scruples in purchasing or accepting in pawn articles which they must at least suspect have been acquired dishonestly. During the year the District Magistrate was moved to notify that in certain specified villages, where the Police considered that people were in the habit of accepting stolen articles in pawn, no persons should be allowed to deal in this way without a proper pawnshop license. This may improve matters to some extent in time."

This matter was discussed at the Police Conference held in January 1929 and it was decided that District Superintendents of Police should move their Deputy Commissioners to take action under the Village Act, but personally I am somewhat sceptical as to the efficacy of this remedy. When people accustomed to take stolen articles in pawn are known the best remedy is prosecution for receiving or action under section 110 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.

The recovery of stolen property was good in Minbu (66 per cent), Maubin (61), Northern Shan States (48), Shwebo (45) and Kyaukpyu (43) and very bad in Meiktila (2), Mergui (7), and Thayetmyo (9). It is difficult to account for these variations but as some officers point out, in the majority of cases the value of the property stolen is only a few rupees and if one or two big cases occur in which only a small sum is recovered the recovery figures are spoilt. The District Superintendents of Police, Maubin and Lower Chindwin, state that the only true method of judging the work of the police is by the actual number of cases in which property is recovered irrespective of the value of the property and there is something in what they say. Several officers allude to the difficulty of identification and it is a fact that a large proportion of stolen property has no identification marks. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, puts this as usually about 50 per cent, but in many cases he examined during the year he found that the amount of property that could be identified was not more than 10 per cent. Many cases fail in Court owing to the doubtful nature of the identification marks. The District Superintendent of Police, Magwe, complains of the failure of the Oil Companies to mark their property in spite of the numerous thefts on the oil-fields and it can only be presumed that they would sooner lose their property than go to the trouble and expense of marking it.

The proportion of cases refused to dealt with was 40 per cent. compared with 39 per cent in 1928. A better proportion to take would be the number refused to the total number dealt with and refused and this amounted to 28 per cent. Most officers are agreed that 30 per cent is a fair average, and I think that this figure should not be exceeded without good reason. In Magwe refusals—314 out of 762 cases—were necessarily large for the reason given in the preceding paragraph but the number of refusals in Sandoway, 105 out of 192, seems out of all proportion and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, remarks that his examination of the case register at Sandoway Police-station led him to conclude that there was a number of cases in which investigation should not have been refused and that the Station Writer was more anxious to record that property had no identification marks than to jog the memory of the complainant. The Commissioner, Mandalay, points out that refusals were much too low in Mandalay 73 out of 546, Meiktila 58 out of 290, and Myingyan 30 out of 224 and the District Superintendents of Police concerned should go into the matter. It is most important that man-power should not be wasted in a force in which the strength has been cut down to a minimum.

House-breaking.

19. There has been a decrease of 478 cases of house-breaking, the total number dealt with by the Police being 3,701 compared with 4,179 in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 33 and 80 respectively as against 34 and 79 in 1928. The percentage of persons convicted to dealt with and tried was 57 and 60 compared with 54 and 58. The value of the property stolen decreased from Rs. 6,60,093 in 1928 to Rs. 5,13,353 in 1929 and the percentage of recoveries dropped by 1 per cent. Hence while there has been a substantial decrease in the number of cases and the amount of property stolen results have been much the same.

The largest decreases occurred in Bassein (103), Myaungmya (63), Yamèthin (57), Mandalay (47), Insein (45) and Maubin (36) while the only appreciable increases are shown by Hanthawaddy (57) and Mergui (34). The District Superintendent, Bassein, attributes the decrease to the rounding up of gangs in 1928-29, good patrolling and more expeditious trials ; the District Superintendent, Myaungmya, to good night patrolling, the watching of strange boats, and vigorous action under the preventive laws ; the District Superintendent, Yamèthin, to the rounding up of gangs in 1928 ; the District Superintendent, Mandalay, to better patrolling and the capture of gangs ; the District Superintendent, Insein, to efficient patrolling, effective preventive action and excellent co-operation with the Rangoon, Pegu and Hanthawaddy Police ; and the District Superintendent, Maubin, to the phenomenal success of the

Police in detecting 61 per cent. of the cases dealt with—nearly double the provincial figure. The District Superintendent, Hanthawaddy, states that his figures are back to normal after the abnormal drop in 1928. The District Superintendent, Mergui, where house breaking is the most serious form of crime, explains that the large number of cases is mainly due to the unemployment problem, there being about 800 fishermen and rubber coolies out of work during the rains many of whom resort to crime as a means of livelihood.

As will be seen from the preceding paragraph one of the most effective means of reducing burglary is good patrolling, but many officers complain that with their strengths reduced to the minimum efficient patrolling is now impossible. The District Superintendent, Hanthawaddy, puts the matter quite plainly below :—

"The very low ebb to which our sanctioned strength has been reduced is another constant factor to contend with. No allowance for patrolling and no allowance for short sickness and short leave has been made at Police-stations with the result that, often, in the busy seasons men are out almost nightly. It would be interesting to know what Battation Commandants think of this as they get alarmed if their men do not get two or three nights in bed after every one night's work."

This night after night work undoubtedly affects the health of the force and is reflected in the health satistics given in paragraph 4. As the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, remarks "The only remedy is to use such men as are available at irregular hours during the night instead of trying to effect an all-night patrol of the town." Both the District Superintendent, Hanthawaddy, and the Assistant Superintendent, Kyauksè, advocate the fixed patrol system, *i.e.*, placing out men to lie in wait along different routes known to be used by house-breakers returning with their booty so that no matter where they commit the crime, there is a possibility of their walking into the trap. The use of this system may also effect a saving in man-power. Electric torches have now been sanctioned for the use of patrols in all large towns and should make for more effective patrolling.

Some officers point out that house-breaking is an easy matter in Burma with its flimsy huts of mat walling and calls for no particular skill on the part of the house-breaker, and that it is a matter of luck whether a case falls under section 380 or 457, Indian Penal Code. This is no doubt correct but the fact remains that a large percentage of burglaries, especially those in towns, is the work of professional criminals and is the result of organization. Gangs of burglars often go far afield as is shown by the fact that the Pyapôn patrols caught a criminal from Twante and a burglar from Paungde who was responsible for 3 cases, the Toungoo patrols arrested a house-breaker, who was wanted by Rangoon, Nyaunglebin, Pyu and Toungoo, and the Henzada police rounded up a gang including a criminal of Yegyi, Bassein, which was concerned in 4 burglaries and 2 thefts. Moreover, Kalaw, Southern Shan States, was troubled by criminals from Myitnge and

Mandalay and Lanywa, Pakôkku, by gangs from Yenangyaung and Chauk. The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, does not think that the Police have taken up the scientific investigation of organized burglary as they should although it requires the same attention as organized cattle theft or dacoity. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, lays stress on the need for a prompt and thorough examination of the scene of crime, particularly in big towns where a trained detective officer is available, and states that this officer should be despatched at once and should not wait for the routine recording of the First Information Report.

The detection of burglaries is rendered difficult not only by the skill with which they are planned but also by the fact that the professional house-breaker is very careful to take unmarked property. The Assistant Superintendent, Kyauksè, relates that several cases occurred which were at first thought to be pure mischief. A house was broken into and a box containing what was thought to be valuables was taken to a quiet spot, broken open and the contents spread about the ground. It was then discovered that the idea was to take only cash and jewellery that could easily be melted down. All articles of clothing and other things were discarded. The District Superintendent, Bassein, mentions a further difficulty which led to the failure of several cases in his district—the ruling that possession of stolen articles must be recent to support a conviction. He states that even if property is discovered in a man's possession some months after a case has been committed and he may not be able to give a satisfactory account of it the recovery is not likely to be of much value owing to the lapse of time.

The District Superintendent, Maubin, draws attention to the danger of releasing house-breakers on bail. He states :—

"Cases are frequently reported by my officers that within a few days of release on bail, a burglar has committed another case of burglary. There are many instances of criminals out on bail committing crime. The offender, when the case against him is strong, should be remanded to prison custody, where he has no opportunity of committing further crime to extricate himself from his present situation. In one case, the police were on the point of recovering all the stolen property from a relative of the burglar when he was released on bail. On his release she retracted her promise to divulge where the property had been hidden away. Although he was subsequently convicted, over 75 per cent. of the property was not recovered. This matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate."

Once a burglar has been caught and there is a *prima facie* case against him it is of the utmost importance for the safety of the public that he should not be released on bail as he has probably been concerned not only in the case which has been detected but in many cases which have not been detected, and it is to be hoped that Magistrates will realize their responsiblity in this respect.

In spite of the difficulties of detection it is very gratifying to note the success achieved by some districts. Maubin with 61 per cent.

convicted out of cases dealt with heads the list followed by Minbu (59), Prome (57), Bassein (54), and Bhamo (50), and many districts had over 40 per cent. Several districts record instances of good patrol work but Pyapôn bears off the palm with the following exploit :—

"The plucky arrest of another house-breaker by Police Constable Chanan Khan of the Pyapôn Police is an epic in itself. Whilst on night patrol this constable came across a suspicious individual who was carrying a small cash box under his arm. Chanan Khan challenged him and he took to his heels. Chanan Khan followed in hot pursuit. The chase was a long one. Finally the night prowler, finding that he could not shake Chanan Khan off, threw the cash box on the road and drawing a knife from his waist he turned and faced Chanan Khan and defied him to arrest him. Nothing daunted, Chanan Khan closed with his man and a fierce struggle began. The prowler stabbed Chanan Khan several times but Chanan Khan still hung on. Finding that he was no match for his assailant who was younger and stronger and also feeling himself weakening from loss of blood, Chanan Khan called out for assistance which luckily came in the persons of a clerk and the Assistant Township Officer who living close by heard the call for assistance and hurried to the scene with his revolver and secured the arrest of the man. Enquiries showed that the cash box had been stolen and that the man had come from Twante in the Hanthawaddy district."

For his brave conduct on this occasion Constable Chanan Khan has been recommended for the King's Police Medal.

Offences under the Excise Act.

20. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act rose from 6,080 in 1928 to 6,473 in the year under report. Of these cases the Excise Department was responsible for 4,275, the Police 1,319 and Headmen and others 879 as compared with 3,975, 1,372 and 733 respectively in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 89 and 91 respectively as against 88 and 90 in 1928. The districts with the largest number of cases dealt with by the Police were Tharrawaddy (168), Pakôkku (97), Mandalay (85) and Shwebo (75). The largest individual seizures made were 1,248 quarts of country liquor in the Mandalay District, 698 quarts of foreign liquor in the Insein District, 524 quarts of tari in the Minbu District and 1,248 quarts of *seinye* in the Mergui District, all by the Excise Department. The largest seizure of drugs was 5,230 grains of cocaine, in the Insein District and 15,400 tolas of *ganja* in the Meiktila District, both by the Excise Department. Sagaing, Salween and Upper Chindwin report no cases by the Excise Department while very few cases were sent up by the Police in Tavoy (2), Meiktila and Bhamo (3), Katha (5), Sandoway (6) and Kyaukpyu (8).

The increased activity shown by the Excise Department and Headmen is gratifying, but there is still considerable room for improvement. Many officers comment on the great deal of smuggling of drugs and illicit manufacture of liquor that goes on unchecked. The Excise Department is undoubtedly understaffed while in the recent reorganizations the strength of the Police was cut down to a minimum

barely sufficient to cope with ordinary crime and no allowance was made for dealing with contraband crime. Moreover, dual responsibility by the Excise and the Police is unsatisfactory and leads to friction between the two Departments and a tendency on the part of the Police to shelve their responsibility on to the Excise on the ground that they are already fully occupied with the investigation of serious crime. One solution of the problem, which has been put forward from time to time, is the amalgamation of the Excise with the Police, but few officers are in favour of this suggestion and in my opinion the true solution lies in the reorganization and strengthening of the Excise Department with a special Excise Bureau on the lines of the Criminal Investigation Department for dealing with the activities of the big smugglers. Under this scheme the Police would have nothing to do with Excise matters except when they happened to come across cases of trafficking in the course of their ordinary duties. This course would at any rate have the merit of making the suppression of the drug traffic the concern of one Department sufficiently well staffed and equipped for the purpose instead of the concern of two Departments, neither of which is at present adequately staffed. During the year a senior Police Officer was deputed by the Government of India to study the problem of the suppression of drug traffic in all Provinces and his recommendations, which will have an important bearing on the subject discussed here, are awaited.

Few officers comment on the extent of cocaine smuggling except the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, and the District Superintendents of Police, Myaungmya and Hanthawaddy. The former remarks as follows :—

"In the Delta cocaine is still sold, but Bassein, Myaungmya and Maubin have not succeeded in making any big seizures. In Pyapôn 1,900 grains were seized, which would tend to show that cocaine smuggling still goes on. The cocaine habit is very demoralizing, consequently this form of smuggling should be given more attention. In addition, it is carried out by men with good financial backing, who must make a good profit. The past seizures should give us some idea of where the demand exists, but as far as I know this tracing of the places of demand to facilitate seizures is not given adequate attention. In every instance, in which a China-born Chinaman is caught selling cocaine, deportation should immediately follow. We have quite enough Burma-born Chinese smugglers to watch, so that it is essential to rid the country of foreign drug traffickers."

Most of the cocaine smuggling outside Rangoon would appear to take place in the Irrawaddy and Pegu Divisions and I hope that the District Superintendents of Police of the districts concerned will wage an effective campaign against this pernicious drug.

I would again draw attention to the need for increased activity under the Foreigners Act not only against drug smugglers but also against distillers of illicit liquor. The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, reports that the deportation of two Chinese distillers has had

an excellent effect in his district and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, points out that in deporting Chinese dealers in illicit liquor, opium and other drugs, the Police are at the same time getting rid of important receivers; for he has heard from several sources that smuggling agents are used to carry valuable stolen articles for disposal in Rangoon. The Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, points out the difficulty of working up strong cases against the big men of influence who remain behind the scenes and are really responsible and suggests action against the smaller men but he admits that this does not strike at the root of the matter and I am not in favour of it. There is no doubt that these cases entail a vast amount of trouble and research and it is a waste of time to deal with the small fry.

Many districts fail to mention prosecution of habitual liquor traffickers but successful prosecutions under 64A of the Excise Act were instituted by Tavoy (11), Magwe (10), Pakôkku (8), Myaungmya (8), Bassein (4), Maubin (2), Toungoo (2) and Myingyan (2). In Maubin the Deputy Commissoner issued orders that such cases should be dealt with entirely by the Excise. The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, remarks that this order of which he entirely disapproved was apparently passed without any reference to either the Police, the Excise or himself and he points out that as a rule the Excise Department has neither the men nor the facilities to make the difficult investigations required. I am glad to say that the order has since been rescinded. Prosecutions under this section are important and I hope that in view of their remarks concerning the exent of the illicit manufacture of liquor District Superintendents of Police will devote more attention to this matter and describe the action taken in their reports.

Offences under the Opium Act.

21. The number of cases dealt with under the Opium Act was 2,354 compared with 2,446 in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to dealt with and tried was 91 and 94 respectively as against 91 and 95 in the previous year. The districts with the largest number of cases during the year were Bassein (166), Bhamo (160), Myitkyina (148) and Henzada (145). The districts which made the largest seizures were Bhamo (38,068 tolas), Mandalay (29,250), Myitkyina (28,126) and the Southern Shan States (23,859). The biggest individual seizure was 18,769 tolas made by the Southern Shan States Police. There were 282 prosecutions under section 3 of the Opium Amendment Act as compared with 216 in 1928 and 230 persons or 82 per cent. were convicted as against 173 or 80 per cent in the previous year.

There was again a drop in the number of cases under the Act, the districts mainly responsible being Myitkyina (72), Prome (59), Akyab (33), Mandalay (28), Pyapôn (27) and Magwe (22). The Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, points out that the seizures of opium rose from

13,000 to 28,000 tolas and the decrease in the number of cases may be attributed to successful action against the big smugglers. The District Superintendent of Police, Prome, states that the Police and the Excise were equally responsible for the decrease and his explanation suggests that he and his predecessor have not taken much interest in Opium cases. In Akyab and Magwe the decrease is due to less activity by the Excise which is not explained. In Mandalay, where the Excise Department was responsible for a decrease of 19 cases and the Police 10, the Deputy Commissioner comments on the failure of the Excise Department to co-operate with the Police and the District Superintendent hints at wholesale corruption among the subordinates of both Departments. This state of affairs should be remedied. In Pyapôn the decrease, which is not explained, may be due to increased activity under the Foreigners' Act.

In pleasing contrast to the above is the excellent work done at Bhamo, where the number of cases rose from 85 to 160 and the seizures from 14,000 to 38,000 tolas. Out of the increase of 24,000 tolas the Police were responsible for no less than 17,000, and the Commissioner, Sagaing, states that the remarkable figures of Excise cases sent up by the Police reflect great credit on the Assistant Superintendent of Police and his staff. Judging from the reports received opium smuggling is not on the wane and I hope the many officers whose reports for 1929 indicate that they have taken little interest will devote much more attention to this traffic.

The districts responsible for the increase in prosecutions under the Opium Amendment Act were Henzada with 58 cases and Myaungmya 45. Tharrawaddy (25) and Bassein (19) also showed laudable activity. The District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, is in favour of these cases being left to the Excise Department but this is not borne out by the fact that in each district that used this section the police results were better than those of the Excise while in Pyapôn where prosecutions were left to the Excise only 4 convictions were secured out of 16 cases. I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, that such prosecutions should be the result of close co-operation between the Police and the Excise and that the Police, after getting all they can from the Excise records, are in a better position to build up a case of repute based on the evidence of local inhabitants and the Excise and Police observation reports.

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, remarks that the need of deporting those Chinamen who find a livelihood in illicit practices in the field of opium, etc. is as pressing as ever and the comments made by the District Superintendents of Delta Districts and the Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, bear this out. A few successful prosecutions were instituted in Bassein, Maubin, Tharrawaddy and Henzada but Pyapôn bears off the palm with 18 cases for which the credit is due to

the Superintendent of Excise. A number of Chinamen absconded to escape prosecution and the District Superintendent, Henzada, records that one Chinaman, when he knew that action was about to be taken against him under the Foreigners Act, actually committed suicide by jumping down the well from which the District Superintendent drew his drinking water. There is no doubt that the Foreigners Act is a powerful weapon in the armoury of the Police and Excise for dealing with the activities of influential Chinese-born smugglers and it should be used much more than it is.

There are divergent opinions about the registration of Burmese opium consumers under the prophylactic scheme. The District Superintendent, Bassein, is a strong opponent of the scheme. He says :—

"I am still of opinion that it is not a good thing. In unhealthy places, the issue of opium for medicinal purposes might be considered in genuine cases in fact this I understand was the idea in introducing the system. In actual practice anyone can get a ticket which is a valuable and marketable commodity. It is openly and frankly admitted that these opium tickets are actually pawned by the owner to raise money. It is true that during the year under report many of these so-called *bona fide* smokers have had their tickets withdrawn, but the number is still out of all proportion. I pointed out in the report for 1928 the system that is adopted for smugglers and hawkers and I have no reason to believe that such a practice has ceased. . . . . It is argued against this that as there are so many registered consumers there will be no market. This is not so. There will always be a market for the sale of opium. There is also the further objection that the opium habit is encouraged with its consequent ill-effects. In my opinion the system should be abolished."

On the other hand, the District Superintendent of Police, Kyaukpyu, states that the introduction of the scheme has put a stop to smuggling, though opium can still be bought in small quantities from ticket holders, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent, Henzada, and the Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, are all in favour of the scheme being given a fair trial. The latter's remarks are very much to the point. He says :—

"From what I hear the scheme is a success. But the real success of the system depends entirely upon the care exercised in granting consumers' tickets and in allotting the amount of opium allowed. If a non-consumer is given a ticket or a small consumer too large an allowance, more harm than good has been done. I have previously expressed an opinion elsewhere that medical certificates should be insisted upon before tickets are issued, as a medical certificate not only certifies that the drug is necessary to the consumer's health, but also states the extent to which the man already appears to be addicted to the drug."

Like every other scheme its introduction is accompanied by abuses ; when these have been eradicated the full benefits should be secured.

The determination shown by Chinese smugglers in carrying on their illicit trade is illustrated by the following cases reported from Myaungmya and Bassein :—

(1) "Acting on information received that Chinaman Woon Bu *alias* Ba Thein of Pyinywa village was smuggling opium and cocaine on a large scale, I deputed my officers of the District Detective Staff who successfully raided his shop on the 21st August 1929 and seized 67 tolas of opium only. This did not come up to expectations

as the man is a very cunning fox. He was accordingly arrested and sent up for trial. During the trial while he was temporarily stopping with a friend at Myaungmya, information was again received that there was contraband on him. A Sub-Inspector of the Detective Staff together with elders of the Town on making a search found on him 6 grains of cocaine and some "Pyaungchi." He was again arrested and sent up for trial. Though he tried his best to save himself from imprisonment he was sent to jail for both cases. He is a Chinaman born in Burma or action under the Foreigners Act would have been suitably taken against him straightaway."

(2) "The biggest seizure of the year—800 tolas was made in the Pyinkayaing area. The owner was one San Tin, a Chinaman, who has been carrying on his illicit trade for years. It has taken me nearly 18 months to check him. It was decided that he should be prosecuted under the preventive sections before taking steps to deport him. This was unsuccessful and he was discharged. Shortly after 800 tolas were seized from the house of one of his "tabyis." He was also tried but again got away with it. He had, however, by this time become aware that the hunt was up and promised to return to China when he had put his affairs in order. Action has, however, been taken and San Tin has bolted. My information is that he is off to China now."

Offences under the Gambling Act.

22. The number of cases dealt with under the Act was 2,199 compared with 2,573 in 1928. The percentage of cases and persons dealt with to convicted was 75 and 58 respectively as against 75 and 57 in the previous year. The districts showing the greatest activity were Bassein 172, Prome 140, Magwe 137, Shwebo 125, Tharrawaddy and the Lower Chindwin 109. Prosecutions increased in Bassein, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Maubin and Myitkyina, but the following districts show substantial decreases : Myingyan 108, Magwe 98, Minbu 75, Pakokku 58, Sagaing 55, Yamethin 49 and Thaton 37.

Sagaing and Yamethin give no reasons for the decrease ; Magwe states that it was due to lack of money for gambling in consequence of less drilling on the oil-fields ; Myingyan and Pakokku plead pre-occupation with Important Crime and cattle theft respectively ; while Minbu and Thaton admit that their figures are unsatisfactory and promise to remedy matters in the coming year. Bad economic conditions resulting in a shortage of money no doubt partly account for the drop in prosecutions but I am not convinced that the Police have done all they can to suppress gambling and more action is called for. While most districts report the absence of serious organized gambling it still exists though I do not agree that it is as prevalent as the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, makes out below :—

"I read of lotteries and cock-fighting in Tharrawaddy, buffalo fights in Hanthawaddy, 36 animal game in Pegu and Insein, and heavy Chinese gambling in Mergui. This is not petty gambling but organized gambling usually on a large scale. Gambling is growing more and more wide spread in this country."

The District Superintendent, Mandalay, is to be congratulated for the determined stand he has taken against organized gambling. He has personally raided the so-called social clubs which were really "four animal waings" and reduced their gambling to a minimum. He has dealt with the organizers of the 36 animal game and had five of the

promoters convicted under section 17 of the Gambling Act. Two of these men, one known as "Thonhsai-chauk-gaung Maung Mye" and the other a Municipal Commissioner had previously been prosecuted unsuccessfully. The lotteries run by the various clubs have been stopped and nothing in the shape of a lottery is now permitted. As a result of these activities he claims that gambling in Mandalay which was becoming abnormal has now been reduced to reasonable proportions. His example should be emulated in other districts where organized gambling admittedly exists. It is not satisfactory that prosecutions under section 17 of the Act have dropped from 100 to 85. As the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, remarks: "If only one quarter of the energy given to prosecution under the bad livelihood sections was devoted to this section considerable benefits would ensue."

Petty gambling is perhaps not conducive to crime but, as the District Superintendent, Prome, points out, organized gambling waings run by Chinamen at Pagoda festivals, etc., are another matter. He says :—

"These act like a clarion call to all the bad characters of the District and beyond. The result is usually an epidemic of burglaries and thefts. The proximity of opportunity leads many a sane and sober person, clerks in offices, etc., down the road to poverty. It is surely a reasonable view to use the Gambling Act to limit these opportunities."

Some Pagoda trustees in his district were prosecuted for permitting booths in the Pagoda compound to be used for games of chance and I am glad to see that the convictions have been upheld by the High Court. For the benefit of those officers who still appear to be ignorant of the orders on the subject of games at Pagoda Festivals I would point out that it has been laid down by Government that permission for games, specified or unspecified, should not be included in licenses for *pwes*, So-called games of skill tend to degenerate into games of chance and it is for the promoters of such festivals to see that any games played do not infringe the Gambling Act.

The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, a Burman, strongly advocates the permitting of boat racing. He says :—

"I am in favour of permitting boat racing which is the national sport of the Burman. In the Delta Districts during the rains the best part of the country is inundated and the villager after transplanting time has no form of exercise to keep himself fit. The only exercise he can get is by boat rowing but this is rather monotonous if there be no rivalry about it. Boat racing is a magnificent form of sport but it is dying out in Burma. Occasionally boat races are held in Rangoon when Royalties or the Viceroy pay Burma a visit. But the entrants for these boat races have to be specially trained for the occasion, whereas if we encouraged boat racing we would have very keen competition for the big races from all parts of Burma . . . . Boat racing does not require the self-control lacking in the Burman as in football where lads sometimes kill one another over nothing to speak of. At boat races there is bound to be a certain amount of betting but this would be very small as the villager has hardly any spare cash during the rains. I think that if we started on boat racing and controlled the betting and gave it a trial for a year I am almost convinced that it would be a success provided that the Chinaman was kept out of it."

The Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, says that much as he is in favour of brightening the monotonous lives of the Burmans in the Delta he does not think that boat racing should be encouraged so long as the Burmese village looks upon it as made up of three-fourths gambling and one-fourth sport ; while the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, points out the danger of the professional gambler joining in. Last year I had occasion to refer to the gambling that goes on at or after boat races and other sports and if boat racing were encouraged I have no doubt that heavy betting would occur.

The following case, cited by the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapon, illustrates the evils of village gambling :—

"Buffalo fighting is a pastime indulged in by the well-to-do and stake money up to the value of Rs. 10,000 is not unknown. One case this year had a pretty history. Plans were made a long time before the event and the stake money was fixed at Rs. 10,000. This money was entrusted to the father of the local headman who provided a swell safe for its safe custody. The fight came off only to be rudely interrupted by the Police who arrested the leading promoters, all men of wealth and position. On being sent for trial they were convicted and sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment each. They appealed to the High Court but much to their surprise the sentence was confirmed and they were reduced to jail birds. To make matters worse the stake money disappeared and now there is a long and costly civil suit in progress for the recovery of this amount from the headman's father to whom it was entrusted."

Offences under the Arms Act.

23. The number of prosecutions increased from 1,046 in 1928 to 1,163 during the year and the percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 94 and 95 compared with 88 and 93 in the previous year. Prosecutions increased in most districts, especially in Myaungmya 46 and Pakokku 24. The increase is reported to be due to more prosecutions for the carrying of knives which under the Indian Arms (Burma Amendment) Act No. VII of 1928 are now defined as "Arms." But, as the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, points out, so long as the domestic dah is excluded the Arms Act can render little assistance in the campaign against murder and assault.

The following table shows the number of licensed and exempted firearms and the number of crimes of violence in which firearms were used during the past five years :—

Year.	Rifles.	Pistols.	Breech Loading Gun.	Muzzle Loading Gun.	Total.	Number of cases in which firearms used.
1925 ...	2,310	2,986	14,547	650	20,493	624
1926 ...	2,665	3,265	17,612	567	24,109	391
1927 ...	3,087	3,663	20,735	* 3,760	31,245	339
1928 ...	3,574	4,070	22,417	809	30,870	340
1929 ...	3,608	4,426	24,089	713	32,836	276

* Due to guns held under certificate in the Kachin Hills being included.

From the above figures it will be seen that the number of licensed and exempted guns has increased from 20,493 in 1925 to 32,836 in 1929. The enormous increase has been mainly due to the policy of issuing licenses for firearms for village defence, and as the number of cases of violence in which guns were used has decreased from 624 to 276 in the same period it is evident that the policy has had no adverse effect on crime. Most officers agree that this policy is a beneficial one in that it gives greater security and better protection to villages against the attacks of robbers and dacoits, but the Commissioner, Pegu Division, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, and the Deputy Commissioner, Insein, strike a note of warning as regards the large number of licensed firearms in and around Rangoon and the propriety of fixing maxima in this area is under consideration.

Excluding a case of dacoity in the Myingyan District which was pending trial at the close of the year I am glad to be able to state that in no case of Important Crime in 1929 was it proved that a licensed gun had been used. In about a dozen cases, chiefly dacoities, such guns were suspected to have been used and the licenses of the holders were cancelled, but there was no definite proof that the guns had actually been used. On the other hand, there were many cases of effective resistance by license-holders against dacoits and robbers. The main problem to be dealt with is not the possible misuse of licensed guns but the probable misuse of the ammunition of license-holders. That such ammunition is misused is obvious from the number of ·12 bore cartridge cases picked up at the scenes of dacoities. The District Superintendents of Police, Henzada, Pyapon and Meiktila, are in favour of marking ammunition as it is sold and point with pride to the fact that no marked ammunition has been found at dacoities in their districts but this measure and others such as checking the sales of ammunition and limiting the quantity possessed by licensees, though helpful, do not provide a real solution of the problem and the Police have to rely mainly on the care taken by licensing authorities in dealing with applications for licenses and the honesty and vigilance of the license-holders themselves.

Guns stolen from licensees are responsible for a number of dacoities and robberies every year but the majority of cases are still committed with locally made guns. Not only is there a plentiful supply of such guns from Siam, the Shan States and the more backward areas but they are easily manufactured in some parts of Burma. Here is the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapon's recipe :—(1) a cubit length of gas piping, (2) a roll of zinc wire, (3) a door hinge, (4) a length of iron fencing wire, (5) a length of spiral spring, (6) three nails, (7) a length of timber 4 inches by 2½ inches and (8) a knowledge of crude carpentry—given these any Burman can turn out a serviceable gun in one day. Opinions may differ about its " serviceability " but a big noise is all that

is required in most unarmed villages. As the District Superintendent of Police, Shwebo, points out it is useless offering a reward of even Rs. 5 for such weapons since they can be made for less.

One-hundred and thirty-two firearms were seized from or surrendered by persons other than license-holders as compared with 125 in the previous year. Most of these weapons were locally made and though some of the seizures were creditable I think the police should concentrate their activities on the more dangerous foreign made weapons such as revolvers and breech-loading guns of which nearly every district has some. Hanthawaddy, Mandalay, Magwe and the Northern Shan States, all made good bags of such weapons. The District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan, complains that his powers of reward are insufficient for the recovery of foreign made guns but it is open to him to get higher rewards sanctioned by superior authority.

The District Superintendent of Police, Shwebo, points out that a stolen gun means the formation of a gang and advocates stricter measures for the safe-guarding of licensed guns and ammunition. He says :—

"If possible I would like it to be made compulsory for all license-holders to inform the police what arrangements they have made for the safeguarding of weapons in their houses for approval of the District Superintendent of Police. In addition it should be compulsory for a license-holder to deposit his gun at the nearest Police Station or with the thugyi when he intends to stay the night away from his house and is not taking his gun with him."

He gives two instances of gross carelessness on the part of license-holders, and while I think it should be impressed on licensees that their licences will be cancelled if they are found to be guilty of negligence. I am afraid the measures he advocates are not feasible, especially in a district which has over a thousand licensees many of them living remote from Police-stations.

Statement B, Part I.

Non-cognizable Crime.

24. Non-cognizable cases have increased by 825, there being 44,296 true cases during the year compared with 43,471 in 1928. A total of 50,484 cases was disposed of by Magistrates, of which 32,855 ended in conviction. The main variations are as follows :—

Class I.—"*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.*"

Offences against public justice decreased by 72 and rioting, unlawful assembly and affray increased by 74.

Class IV.—"*Minor offences against the Person.*"

Offences under section 323, Indian Penal Code, decreased by 111.

Class VI.—"*Other offences not specified above.*"

Defamation decreased by 83, intimidation, insult and annoyance by 233, and security to keep the peace by 143, whereas offences under Special and Local Laws increased by 1,540.

The districts with the biggest increases were Amherst (1,450), Mandalay (950), Thayetmyo (434), and Toungoo (309) while Tharrawaddy (679), Pegu (538) and Henzada (406) showed the biggest decreases. These variations mainly occurred under Class VI—Special and Local Laws—and a large part of the increase was under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Working of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.—There were 8,608 true cases dealt with under the Motor Vehicles Act during the year under report, of which 7,770 cases were sent up for trial and 6,656 cases or 87 per cent. convicted. Some District Superintendents of Police do not show the number of prosecutions under the Act in 1928 but of those who do Amherst had the largest increase (1,221) followed by Toungoo (198), Myingyan (152), Bassein (120), Pegu (104), Hanthawaddy (71), Magwe (63), Thatôn (61), and Minbu (60). The District Superintendent, Amherst, is satisfied that prosecutions were not excessive in view of the many breaches of the Act and Rules committed but he found that the Honorary Magistrates were not capable of dealing with the large number of cases sent up with the result that 359 cases had to be closed and 221 were pending at the close of the year. Results, too, were poor and fines were inadequate. The District Superintendents of Police, Prome, Bassein, Maubin, Toungoo, Magwe, Minbu and Lower Chindwin also complain of the trivial fines inflicted by Honorary Magistrates. The District Magistrate, Henzada, solved the problem by insisting on a minimum fine of Rs. 10 which is also the usual penalty in Mandalay and District Superintendents of Police should represent matters to their District Magistrates. Many officers are in favour of suspending or cancelling the licenses of offenders instead of prosecuting them and have found this measure very effective. District Magistrates can now delegate their powers of suspension and cancellation under Rule 38A of Part A of the Motor Vehicles Rules to District Superintendents of Police and should invariably be asked to do so.

Many complaints have been made that the Motor Vehicle staffs sanctioned under the reorganizations of 1928-29 are barely sufficient for the office work connected with the issue of licenses, registrations, prosecutions, etc., and have no time for outside work. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, voices these complaints below :—

"The motor traffic staffs are already inadequate to the needs of the districts and will become increasingly inadequate as motor traffic increases which it is doing by leaps and bounds. The opening up of the two Trunk roads to Mandalay in the next year or two will result in the swamping of the small motor traffic staff that now exists. As the Government receives the fees formerly received by the Municipalities for the registration, etc., of motor vehicles, there should be no excuse of lack of funds to prevent the provision of an adequate staff to deal with what is going to be a vast volume of traffic. It is better to deal with the question now than later."

The District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, states that the Municipality took up the question of providing a special traffic staff from municipal funds but it had to be turned down on the ground of expense. Municipalities, which no longer get vehicle taxes, cannot be expected to find the money and the provision of increased Motor Vehicle staffs will have to be taken up with Government in the near future.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, points out that the number of accidents and the prosecutions undertaken under sections 304A, 336-338 and 279, Indian Penal Code, should form part of this sub-section and I agree. Such figures are required in connection with the increasing problem of traffic control and I hope that in future District Superintendents of Police will give comparative figures not only of non-cognizable cases under the Motor Vehicles Act but also of accidents and cognizable cases in connection with them and with rash driving and will comment fully on the activities of the police. Fuller comments by Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners will also be appreciated.

Working of the Preventive Sections of the Law.

25 (1) *Action under sections* 109 *and* 110, *Criminal Procedure Code, and under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.*—2,329 persons were prosecuted under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, compared with 3,059 in the previous year. Of these, 1,839 or 79 per cent. were placed on security or restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act or imprisoned for failure to give security compared with 2,388 or 78 per cent. in 1928. The number sent up under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was 132 compared with 153 in 1928. Four hundred and ninty-seven were sent up under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and 485 restricted compared with 338 and 315 in the previous year. The districts which showed the greatest activity under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were Tharrawaddy (348), Henzada and Myaungmya (181), Pakôkku (158), Maubin (135), Magwe and Toungoo (105), while the Districts making most use of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act were Henzada (86), Thayetmyo (56), Minbu (53), Shwebo (51) and Insein (46).

There was a satisfactory decrease of 730 prosecutions under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The districts mainly responsible for the decrease were Yamèthin (208), Magwe (190), Pegu (170) and Akyab (129). Yamèthin and Akyab had an abnormal number of prosecutions against petty criminals in 1928 and the decrease is reported to be due to less crime and to greater discrimination in the selection of criminals for prosecution. The District Superintendent, Magwe, gives no reason for the decrease but I imagine it is due to the

failure of so many cases in 1928. The District Superintendent, Pegu, states that it is due to the policy adopted by Mr. Reynolds of only prosecuting really important criminals against whom it was possible to work up cast iron cases. The Deputy Inspectors-General, Southern and Western Ranges, are of opinion that prosecutions were excessive in Tharrawaddy and Henzada and consider that an average of about 50 and 100 respectively is sufficient. While it is difficult to lay down any limit as much depends on the criminality of the district and the volume of crime I consider that 100 cases is as much as the average criminal district can successfully tackle. I agree with the Commissioner, Pegu, that " Preventive action is of the greatest value but it loses its value if overdone."

Results of prosecutions under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act were on the whole good except at Kyaukpyu which had no convictions in three cases. Most districts had over 70 per cent. convictions in cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The exceptions were Mandalay (32 per cent.), Thayetmyo (42), Magwe (43), Kyauksè (53), Myitkyina (60), Akyab (61), Kyaukpyu (62), Yamethin (65) and Pyapon (68). The District Superintendent, Mandalay, puts down the exceedingly bad results to indiscriminate action under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code—56 out of 75 cases failed—insufficient preparation of cases under section 110, Criminal Proceedure Code, and lack of co-operation between Police and Magistrates. At Thayetmyo and Myitkyina most of the cases were sanctioned by Magistrates and failure is difficult to understand. At Mergui there was no co-operation between Police and Magistrates. At Kyauksè there were too many abortive prosecutions under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. At Akyab and Kyaukpyu the right type for prosecution was not always selected and at Akyab and Yamethin witnesses went back on their statements. At Pyapon Magistrates did not take much interest and it was difficult to get good evidence.

The main causes for the unsuccessful results in these districts were undoubtedly the failure of the District Superintendent to see that a sufficiently strong case was prepared against each man and the lack of co-operation between the Police and the Magistrates and I hope the officers concerned will do their best to remedy matters. All police prosecutions should be vetted by the District Superintendent and it should be the rule that no prosecution under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act should be undertaken unless a History Sheet establishes a good case. Every advantage should be taken of the periodical conferences to promote co-operation between the Police and Magistrates. In districts where these conferences were held results were excellent and the District Superintendents, Insein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Meiktila and the Lower Chindwin, acknowledge the assistance received from Subdivisional Officers

and Township Officers. I should also like District Superintendents to examine the results of preventive action at Police-stations, as noted by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, below, and comment on them in their annual reports :—

"The effects of preventive action need to be studied in the police-stations during inspections when the records will show how many persons proceeded against under 110 in the past 5 years have again been convicted. The results of these examinations might be noted against the preventive section in the current printed annual report, so that comment next year can be based on actual figures."

The District Superintendents, Ma-ubin and Toungoo, undertook no less than 93 and 87 prosecutions of petty thieves under 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent, Toungoo, states that jail experience makes these men avoid jail for ever after. The District Superintendent, Bassein, who is also in favour of action against such men, thinks that if their activities are curbed when they first enter the criminal lists they will think twice before taking up serious crime as a career. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, however, is somewhat sceptical and points out that such action has no apparent effect on the mass of petty theft and he has not noticed much evidence of reformation. Personally I think that there is a grave risk of turning such men into hardened criminals, especially if they go to jail, as they often do, for failure to give security, and though these prosecutions please the villagers who are being pestered by this type of thief I consider that the activities of police should not be wasted in this way when there are so many important criminals to be dealt with.

There has been an increase of 169 prosecutions under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and though opinions differ as to the efficacy of this Act the majority of the comments this year are very much in favour of the Act. The only opponents are the District Superintendents, Bassein, Pakokku and Henzada. The first named prefers security to restriction, and failing good securities, jail. The second has found the Act quite ineffective against dangerous criminals as they promptly abscond and give endless trouble till caught, and even then they are given light sentences of a few months. Moreover the period of absconding has to be reckoned as part of the restriction period and they often come out of jail quite free from restriction. The District Superintendent, Henzada, states that the restrictee is apt to make himself a thorough nuisance to the Headman of his new village, to form new criminal associations and to corrupt the villagers. On the other hand the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, the Deputy Commissioners, Prome, Henzada, Myaungmya, Tavoy and Thayetmyo, and the District Superintendents, Insein, Prome, Amherst, Thayetmyo and Minbu, all find the Act very effective if used for breaking up gangs of burglars and cattle thieves and removing them from their home villages where they wield much evil influence to distant villages under strong

headmen where they have no associations. There must of course be co-operation between the Police and Magistrates in selecting suitable villages. The Deputy Commissioner, Prome, is considering the advisability of keeping a district chart of such villages and of insisting on a reference being made to him before an order is passed. This is a good idea which might be generally adopted. In Thayetmyo the experiment started last year of restricting habitual offenders to forest camps where there are road construction works proved very successful and two more camps were opened during the year.

(2) *Action under the Criminal Tribes Act.*—The following Criminal Tribe was notified during the year—The Ta-on-Onbauk Tagundaing Gang.

There are now 23 criminal tribes in the province with a total of 775 members, 717 of whom have also been notified under section 11 and the remainder under section 10. One hundred and thirty-six of the notified members are in jail, 42 are absconding, 517 are restricted to their own or other districts and 52 to the Reformatory Settlement at Kyauksadaing.

Many officers have omitted to report on the conduct of these criminals and confine themselves to giving statistics but all the officers who have commented state that the majority of their criminals are behaving well and living honestly. The District Superintendent, Insein, looks upon the Act as a very good means of restriction as it has the effect of greater permanence than either the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act or the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent, Maubin, reports that crime in which these criminals used to be very active is steadily dropping and the process of control and reformation is making slow but sure progress. The District Superintendent, Meiktila, is of opinion that the notification of a large number of persons under the Act has had a very great deal to do with the restoration of law and order in his district, while the District Superintendent, Myingyan, regards the Act as the most effective weapon to deal with hardened criminals.

(3) *Reformatory Settlement, Kyauksadaing.*—The total number of criminals in the settlement during the year was 129. Of this number 54 were discharged, 12 died, 10 were in jail, and one was absconding, leaving 52 at the close of the year. The District Superintendent, Prome, reports that the conduct of the restrictees was fair, only one being convicted for dacoity, one suspected, and six others convicted for minor offences under the Indian Penal Code. The 54 men discharged were returned to their home districts for restriction as the result of of an enquiry made into their records by the Commissioner, Pegu, who found that they were unsuitable for the settlement owing to ill-health inexperience of agriculture, harmlessness, etc. No more criminals are being sent to the settlement at present, pending a decision as to whether

the settlement should be abolished or a new Settlement set up elsewhere. The present site is unhealthy, barren, and exposed and the settlement has consequently been a failure both financially and as a reformatory. But it has undoubtedly been a success as a penal settlement and, as the District Superintendent, Shwebo, states, a threat to send them to the settlement has a good effect on even the worst men. It is to be hoped that if the settlement is abolished another will be set up in a more suitable locality.

Police Surveillance over History Sheet Criminals and conditionally released prisoners and the work of Police Surveillance Staffs.

26. At the end of the year 1928 there were 6,689 (6,770 in last year's report) "A" class criminals. During the year 2,790 were added to the list, 1,669 were struck off as living honestly and 1,221 migrated or died leaving 6,589 at the end of the year. Out of 6,589, 1,468 were in jail, 303 were lost sight of and 4,818 were under surveillance. These 6,589 criminals were made up of 2,862 restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 727 notified members of Criminal Tribes and 3,000 on security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, or conditionally released under section 401 or 565, Criminal Procedure Code, Seven hundred and thirty-seven were reconvicted during the year.

There were 9,931 (9,505 in last year's report) "B" class criminals at the end of 1928. During 1929, 3,055 were added to the list, 1,992 were struck off as living honestly 1,083 migrated or died leaving 9,911 listed at the close of the year. Out of 9,911, 2,405 were in jail, 493 were lost sight of and 7,013 were under surveillance. One thousand one hundred and fifty-six were reconvicted during the year.

The difference between the number of listed criminals at the end of 1928 given in this and last year's report is due to the fact that the distinction between "A" and "B" class criminals was not well understood formerly and on going through their figures again several District Superintendents discovered mistakes in classification which had to be amended. The distinction was not only explained in last year's report, but was thoroughly discussed at the last annual police conference and I think all officers now understand the orders on the subject.

The number of "A" list criminals has fallen from 6,689 to 6,589, but the "B" list criminals have only dropped from 9,931 to 9,911. "A" Class criminals come automatically under surveillance and the number cannot be reduced, but the number of "B" class criminals largely depends on the views of the District Superintendent of Police. The districts with the largest number of "B" class criminals are Tharrawaddy (698), Prome (609), Thaton (593), Amherst (539), Pegu (515), Magwe (508), Bassein (452) and Yamethin (400). The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, thinks that considerable reductions could be effected in Prome, Amherst and Tavoy, considering the

volume of crime in these districts, and that some reduction should be possible in Tharrawaddy though it is a criminal district. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, considers that there are still far too many criminals in Bassein, Henzada and Myaungmya for effective surveillance.

Good progress has been made by Thayetmyo (146), Maubin (77), Hanthawaddy (72), Bassein (64), Henzada (52), Pegu (49) and Thaton (47) in weeding out unnecessary "B" list criminals. The District Superintendent, Thayetmyo, has discontinued no less than 310 History Sheet Criminals in the last two years without appreciable ill-effects while Bassein and Thaton have also discontinued a large number. On the other hand there has been a big increase of "B" list criminals in Prome (165), Amherst (122), Katha (86), Myaungmya (84), and Tharrawaddy (79). The District Superintendents explain the increases as due to the transfer of "A" list criminals to "B" list, to a number of "live" History Sheets found in old registers being continued, and to a large number of new criminals concerned in robbery and dacoity being added to the list. I doubt if it is necessary for so many "A" list men to be transferred to "B" list in Prome and Katha and the District Superintendents should go carefully into the matter. With large areas to cover and a lack of good communications Surveillance Staffs cannot be expected to exercise effective surveillance over an excessive number of "B" list criminals.

The District Superintendents, Mandalay and Yamèthin, report that the system of the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, whereby listed criminals are graded into (1) those requiring strict surveillance, (2) those requiring ordinary surveillance and (3) those requiring casual surveillance has worked well and has not only stimulated the interest of the Surveillance Staff but has contributed to the decrease in crime. The system of card-indexing History Sheet Criminals and suspects at Police-stations devised by Mr. Xavier and others was discussed at a Conference of Deputy Inspectors-General during the year and it was decided that the system should be tried at Police-stations in the Bassein, Maubin and Meiktila districts, and, if successful, should be placed before the next annual police conference for universal adoption. The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, has drawn up detailed rules and it is hoped that this system will eventually enable the unwieldy village crime note books to be done away with.

The District Superintendents, Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo, have omitted to comment on the work of their Surveillance Staffs, but the majority of officers testify to the efficiency and improvement shown and acknowledge the assistance received both in the prevention and detection of crime. Judging from their comments the maximum of efficiency and co-operation between the surveillance and investigating staffs has not yet been attained but with the keen interest taken in this

work by officers and men this is only a question of time. The only officers who have much fault to find are the District Superintendents, Amherst, Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Myingyan. The District Superintendent, Kyaukpyu, remarks that results are practically *nil* and entries in History Sheets are not intelligently made. The District Superintendent, Amherst, complains that his staff collect little information about budding criminals or crime and merely carry out routine enquiries about listed criminals. The District Superintendents, Myingyan and Mergui, make similar complaints. The remedy is constant supervision and instruction by superior officers, and the cutting down of the number of listed criminals to a minimum. When Suveillance staffs spend all their time making enquiries about History Sheet criminals there is something radically wrong.

The District Superintendents, Shwebo, Katha and the Lower Chindwin, find young Sub-Inspectors from the Training School much better at this work than the old hands and state that they write better diaries and carry out the work more intelligently. The District Superintendent, Bassein, states that the old vernacular hands seem incapable of putting their information on record, although when questioned they are a mine of information about local criminals. With constant supervision and instruction they should improve although I doubt whether they will ever work the new system as well as the younger officers. There is one point about which all officers are agreed—the necessity for mixing freely with all classes of villagers, cultivating their friendship and acquiring their confidence. As pointed out by the District Superintendents, Prome and Henzada, the Headman and Ten-House Gaung are important units in the surveillance system and are to be encouraged in every way but there are many other sources of information open to keen and intelligent surveillance officers. A very comprehensive pamphlet on the duties of surveillance staffs, based on Mr. Lawson's note mentioned by me last year, has now been drawn up by Mr. Xavier and I hope to be able to supply every surveillance officer with a copy.

During the year 48 convicted criminals were dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and 235 under section 9 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act compared with 61 and 288 in 1928. In view of the fact that 737 "A" class criminals and 1,156 "B" class criminals were re-convicted during the year it will be seen that Magistrates have made little use of their powers of restricting criminals under these sections. The only districts in which these sections were at all freely used were Maubin (42), Tharrawaddy (33) and Thayetmyo (32) and District Superintendents should not only address their District Magistrates but impress on their Court Prosecuting officers the necessity of asking Magistrates to pass orders of restriction.

27. At the end of 1928 there were 1,548 proclaimed absconders at large and 337 were proclaimed during the year under review. Of this total of 1,885 absconders, 218 were arrested and 27 cancelled from the Police Crime Gazette for various reasons as compared with 149 arrested and 122 cancelled in 1928. Eight per cent. of the absconders proclaimed in previous years and 28 per cent. of those proclaimed during the year were arrested in 1929 as against 6 and 18 per cent. in the previous year. It will be seen that there was a 50 per cent increase in the number of absconders arrested during the year. Bassein (30), Thayetmyo (24), Hanthawaddy (23), Prome (22), Insein (21), and Amherst (19), did good work in arresting proclaimed absconders of their own and other districts. Figures of non-gazetted absconders are not entered in the statement compiled for this section but some officers have entered them in their reports and the best results were obtained by Bassein (141), Myaungmya (105), Tharrawaddy (52), and Insein (44).

Proclaimed and absconding offenders.

While the improvement in the results shown by some districts is gratifying there is still plenty of room for improvement and the number of absconders at large remains unpleasantly high. I think the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, takes a somewhat pessimistic view of things in his comments quoted below but there is a great deal in what he says :—

"The tracing of absconders remains the greatest defect of the police force. It is deplorable to see how little is done in this direction. Very little intelligence and even less energy is displayed in the efforts made to arrest absconders. This is one of the main duties of the surveillance staff and the staff has failed dismally to show the slightest real success in the matter. Important absconders—especially murderers—get away and it is the rarest thing in the world to hear of their arrest. After a month or two only the most stereotyped efforts are made to trace them, that is the routine questioning at villages which they are said to be likely to visit. As a matter of fact these are the villages that they are least likely to visit. The districts report a certain number of arrests, but these are mostly petty offenders. The tracing of absconders is undoubtedly difficult but it has never yet been tackled with energy or intelligence. Practically any murderer can rely upon a complete get-away if he is not arrested within a few days of the commission of his crime. The work of the surveillance staff in this direction is in need of vast improvement, and it is for District Superintendents of Police to see that improvement is made."

The District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, makes an interesting reference to the method adopted by Scotland Yard in making the investigating officer responsible for the steps taken to arrest the absconder. He says :—

"During a recent visit to Scotland Yard I was struck by the fact that the investigating officer remains personally responsible for tracing any man absconding in one of the cases he investigates. This does not always mean that he follows up clues himself; he may depute other officer to do this but he remains responsible that all steps are taken to apprehend the absconder even after a considerable time has elapsed

after the commission of the crime. Here if a man absconds he soon ceases to be the object of the investigating officer's attentions, and it is left for him to be caught by a police system which, in this particular function, is proved inefficient. Yet the investigating officer is the man who should have obtained a detailed knowledge of the man wanted. I suggest that if ever we have sufficient investigating officers to allow them leisure to undertake the work, our results in arresting absconders will greatly improve by adopting the Scotland Yard system here."

Under the recent re-organisations, however, the number of investigating officers has been cut down to a minimum and so long as these officers are expected to investigate an average of 100 cases per annum I am afraid they will not have the necessary leisure to devote to absconders.

Most of the arrests of absconders were made by the Police and Headmen and I do not think that the critics of the activities of the police quite realise the difficulties in the way of tracing fugitives from justice. Co-operation between the police and the general public is far below the standard of western countries. As the District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, remarks :—

"The general public are very lackadaisical in giving information in regard to absconders. They have no sense of public spirit in this connection and their feeling is that, if the Police cannot lay their hands on wanted criminals, it is no concern of theirs."

The District Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, points out that few Burmans like to inform against a man who may get hanged as a result. The District Superintendent of Police, Pakôkku, mentions the assistance absconders receive from friends and relatives; while the District Superintendent of Police, Magwe, gives a typical instance of this below :—

"Villagers, however, make the task of the Police very hard in this respect especially relatives of the person absconding. As an instance of this one might quote the case of the absconder Nga Po Chit. This man was wanted for running away from the ticket-of-leave prisoners' camp at Mokpalin two years ago. It was known for a certainty that he was continually visiting his native village of Subyitsan, in fact his wife had two children by him. The fact that he was regularly visiting the village, and consorting with his wife was known to all the villagers including the Village Headman. He was suspected of having committed several crimes during the past two years, including at least one dacoity. The villagers and Headman, however, made no attempt to effect his arrest, on the contrary the villagers gave him information when Police Officers visited the village so that he could clear out. Several attempts were made by the Police to effect his arrest, but without success. Eventually this man was laid by the heels when assembling with others to commit a dacoity in a large village in Migyaungye Police Station jurisdiction. His arrest was purely fortuitous, information being given by a Habitual Offenders Restriction Act criminal who had been asked to take part in the dacoity."

In spite of these difficulties, however, it is evident from the results achieved by some districts that good work can and should be done and I would impress on all officers the necessity of insisting on better

results. The following are some of the methods advocated by those officers who have taken a keen interest in the tracing of absconders :—

(1) A thorough enquiry into the antecedents of all persons arrested under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) The unkeep of lists of absconders by the whole of the Police Station Staff and by village headmen.

(3) The maximum of co-operation between surveillance and investigating staffs.

(4) Constant inspections of absconders' registers and files and insistence on intelligent entries being made.

(5) The maintenance and use of check registers by Circle Inspectors of Police, Subdivisional Police Officers and District Superintendents of Police.

(6) Active co-operation between districts.

(7) The employment of detective staffs for tracing dangerous absconders.

(8) The offer of rewards in serious cases.

(9) The use of photographs and Finger Prints.

(10) The intelligent circulation of hue and cry notices.

Village Headmen, Rural Police and Police Advisory Committee.

28. The majority of officers again bear testimony to the able and cordial assistance rendered by Headmen in the detection and prevention of crime. As the District Superintendent of Police, Maubin, remarks :—

"The duties of a headman are difficult and often dangerous. He may have to arrest a relative or friend thereby causing lifelong enmity, or he may have to arrest an armed criminal at the risk of losing his life. Too much credit cannot be given to headmen for acting without hesitation in such circumstances. Their co-operation with the police is invaluable."

Some officers complain of the lack of co-operation received from headmen but, as other officers point out, the amount of assistance obtained largely depends on the encouragement and sympathy received from Police Officers and District Superintendents of Police, Subdivisional Police Officers, Circle Inspectors of Police and Police Station Officers should do their utmost to get the best out of the headmen and other village officials in their districts. Conferences of Police, executive officers and headmen have been found useful in some districts and should be much more general than they are and meetings of Headmen's Associations should invariably be attended by the local police. District Superintendents of Police should insist on investigating and other senior officers bringing good work done by headmen at once to their notice and it should not be left, as it often is, for headmen to petition for recognition of their services.

The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, who takes a great interest in village administration, is very keen on raising the status of headmen and ten-house gaungs. He states that the headmen is belittled and interfered with by Village Committees, who try cases in his absence, raid gambling waings, seize illicit liquor and do many things which they are not empowered to do. To remedy this a pamphlet of intructions for Village Committees, mostly a list of 'Donts', is being compiled in Burmese by the Deputy Commissioner. He also points out that the ten-house gaungs are usually men of inferior status who take office in order to avoid being run in under 109, Criminal Procedure Code, that few of them have " Kanzas " and that most of them are ignorant of their duties. This is now being seen to by giving all of them " Kanzas," exempting them from Capitation Tax and issuing a pamphlet in Burmese regarding their powers and duties. The Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, has instituted a system of issuing standing orders and special orders to headmen who keep up a file for each and he suggests that a district manual should be compiled from these orders every two or three years in place of the present Headman's Manual. He also suggests a large notice board for each village on which might be posted up an account of each serious crime committed in the Township, the names of the accused with photos, if possible, and the punishment awarded, with the object of obtaining more publicity and assistance from headmen and the public.

During the year 1,251 headmen, 151 ten-house gaungs and 2,871 villagers were rewarded for assistance in the detection and prevention of crime compared with 1,391 headmen, 131 ten-house gaungs and 2,583 villagers in the previous year. There has been a slight decrease in rewards to headmen and ten-house gaungs but a substantial increase to villagers. The decrease is probably a result of the discrimination advocated in last year's Report. The District Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, points out that it is difficult to reward headmen of outstanding excellence, especially if they are well to do and says :—

" It is a pity that there is no title or other distinction that can be awarded. Years ago in the old Village Manual there was a provision for awarding the right to carry red umbrellas. This would be laughed at now but the idea was right and some sort of distinction is needed."

The Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, remarks that he believes the proposal is already under consideration by Government.

Nearly every officer reports that the relations between the police and the public are satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Thatôn, remarks that it appears to him that the old and often reported dislike of the villagers for the ' bobby ' is on the wane, though many years must elapse before the real relationship is one of whole hearted co-operation and cordiality. The Commissioner, Pegu Division, expresses similar sentiments. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police,

Southern Range, thinks that at times the public really does appreciate the police, and I would add that never is this more apparent than when there is a proposal to abolish or shift a Police-station. There are no signs that political agitation has made relations any worse, except perhaps in Tharrawaddy, and the District Superintendent of Police, Pakôkku, even finds some good in this movemnt. He says :—

"There are some more or less politically minded people who, imbued with a nascent patriotism, really have the good of the country at heart. At present they are proceeding slowly, but developed on proper lines, they should eventually prove to be a great power for good."

It is to be hoped that the spread of Nationalism will produce a corresponding growth of public spirit.

Police Advisory Committees—Thatôn, Thayetmyo, Yamèthin, Myitkyina and Sandoway make no comments in this connection while Myingyan, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mandalay and the Southern Shan States report either that no meetings have been held or that no Committees exist. The majority of officers state that it has been difficult to hold meetings regularly, that the members show little interest except in some personal matter and that the meetings have produced no useful results. But I am glad to say that there are exceptions. The District Superintendent of Police, Maubin, states :—

"Monthly meetings were held regularly at headquarters. The board was not sparing in its criticisms of the local police nor in offering its advice for the betterment of police work generally. The majority of members of the board take a real interest in the work of the police and are helpful with suggestions for better investigation of any particular form of crime which may be exercising their minds at the time."

The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, states .—

"There has been an improvement in the attendance and the interest shown by the members, almost all of whom appeared to be keen. These meetings are very helpful to the Police in getting information about the attitude of the public. They would be most useful to any District Superintendent of Police who came newly to the district in furnishing him with information in matters concerning the public."

The District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, mentions the considerable interest taken by the Kawkareik Committee in the suppression of Crime and the District Superintendent of Police, Upper Chindwin, acknowledges the valuable help received from the Mingin Committee in the detection of murder and theft cases. Personally I agree with the views of the Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, given below, and I hope that District Superintendents of Police will persevere and do much more than they are now doing to make these meetings a success :—

"In Tavoy the District Superintendent of Police says that no meeting was held as there was nothing to discuss. I am not sure of the exact meaning of this, but even if the District Superintendent of Police himself has nothing to bring forward, the members may have had something to say and I agree with the District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, that such meetings are useful 'in that they keep the public informed of the state of crime in the district and of the assistance that the public is in

a position to render to the Police. Even if the District Superintendent of Police has no proposals to bring forward, he can explain his policy, ask for suggestions and help, and generally try to interest the Committee in the working of his men. Results hitherto have not perhaps been encouraging but the scheme is worth further trial."

Escapes from Police Custody.

29. During the year 30 prisoners escaped from Civil Police custody, 3 from Military Police and 19 from villagers compared with 36, 9 and 22 respectively in 1928. As regards the escapes from police custody, 7 prisoners escaped from lock-ups or police-stations, 16 from escorts and 10 from hospitals. Forty of the 52 prisoners were re-captured before the end of the year and the majority of the officers and men responsible were suitably punished, either judicially or departmentally. The decrease of 12 escapes from police custody following on the decrease of 13 in 1928 is very gratifying and is a tribute to the improving discipline of the force.

Escapes from villagers in Thayetmyo (7), Pakôkku (7) and Minbu (5) were, however, still numerous. In Thayetmyo which has reduced such escapes from 17 in 1928 to 7 in 1929, action was taken against all offending villagers but insufficient action was taken in Minbu and Pakôkku and the attention of the District Superintendents concerned is drawn to section 12 of the Village Act. The District Superintendent of Police, Pakôkku, suggests that instructions concerning guard and escort duty be issued in the *Headman's Gazette*, as villagers have very vague ideas of such work, and that small cages be constructed in villages not more than 10 miles apart throughout the district for the temporary confinement of prisoners on their way to the Police-station.

There were more escapes from hospitals than usual, 10 occurring during the year owing to insufficient guards, guards being kept on without relief, sentries not being properly posted, guards not being checked by officers, insufficient lighting, etc., and District Superintendents were requested to issue detailed instructions for the mounting of such guards. But it must be admitted that with the strength cut down to a minimum and no provision made for hospital guards it is very difficult to find men for this duty and 3 District Superintendents attribute these escapes to the lack of constables. When a sufficient guard cannot be posted or when the men have had to go on duty for several nights without relief it is not surprising that escapes do occur and that officers are reluctant to punish their men severely. The principle of "two clear nights in bed" prevailing in the Military Police—it is three in the Army—has never been conceded to the Civil Police on the ground of economy.

Punitive Police.

30. No punitive police were employed during the year under report. The eight posts with a strength of 5 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 5 Station Writers, 7 Head Constables and 75 Constables which remained in the Tharrawaddy

District at the close of 1928 were abolished on the dates specified below :—

Sub-Inspectors of Police.	Station Writers.	Head Constables.	Constables.	
5	5	5	64	on the 1st January 1929.
0	0	2	11	on the 11th January 1929.

31. *Sanctioned Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police Force, excluding 3 Gazetted Officers, remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 72 officers and 403 men. The actual strength at the close of the year under review was 73 officers and 390 men. The excess of one officer is due to the fact that an Inspector of Police deputed to the Detective Training School draws his pay through the Railway Police Office, although it is not debitable to the Railway Police. The shortage of 13 men is partly due to the transfer of 6 Indian Police Constables to Tharrawaddy District at the close of the year. Generally speaking, the Railway Police has been kept up to sanctioned strength and there is a waiting list of 18 candidates from whom selections will be made for the vacant appointments.

Railway Police.

Jurisdiction.—The following extensions of Railway line were opened for public traffic on the dates noted against each :—

(1) Nyaunglebin to Madauk ... (11½ miles)—from the 15th August 1929.
(2) Myingyan to Myotha ... (42¼ miles)—from the 5th October 1929.
(3) Natmauk to Nyaungdo ... (37 miles)—from the 21st December 1929

Provision has been made in the new sanctioned strength for policing these extensions, with the exception of the extension from Myingyan to Myotha. A further increase for this line will be considered the next time the strength of the Railway Police comes under review. The total length of the line opened for coaching and goods traffic is now 2,009·82 miles.

Training and discipline.—During the year under report 31 constables were enlisted as compared with 43 during the previous year. There was one case of desertion. The number of men punished with dismissal or removal was 12 as compared with 16 in the previous year. Five officers and 45 men were punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal as compared with 6 officers and 72 men in the previous year. Four men were dismissed or removed for taking money from passengers who travelled without tickets. The conduct of the men improved during the year under report probably due to the fact that a better class of recruit is being enlisted. The number of officers and men granted rewards in the Railway Police decreased from 22 officers and 81 men to 13 officers and 53 men. Railway employees, headmen and villagers have been duly rewarded for assistance rendered to the Railway Police. The attitude of officers and men towards the public generally is reported to have been satisfactory throughout the year.

Buildings.—Last year, attention was drawn to the fact that the Railway Police are not as well housed as the police in the districts. This year, I draw attention to the following remarks made by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce :—

"As regards the work of the Police Force, its efficiency has been increasing year by year as the standard of its personnel has improved, and it is satisfactory to know that employment in the Force is becoming popular amongst lads with educational qualifications as high as High School Final, or better. But very little appears to have been done to ameliorate the very bad housing conditions which were referred to by my predecessor last year, and I am informed that unless energetic action is taken with regard to this matter in the very near future, the extremely bad condition of the accommodation now provided for the Police, will militate seriously against the popularity of the Service."

I agree, but all requests for new buildings have been met by the Railway Authorities with a refusal on the ground of financial stringency.

Crime.—The number of true cases of all classes of Cognizable Crime disposed of during the year was 5,841 as compared with 6,543 true cases, in the year 1928. There was thus a decrease of 702 true cases, mostly in Class VI (Petty Offences). It is satisfactory to note that Class III (Serious Offences against Persons and Property) and Class V (Minor Offences against Property) show a decrease of 29 and 62 cases respectively. The only class of crime which shows an increase is Class IV (Minor Offences against the Person) and this increase is only three cases.

Burma Act II of 1922 was freely used. Of 45 cases sent up for trial 43 ended in conviction. These prosecutions were mostly in connection with the illegal possession of strands of wire belonging to the Railway Company.

Of a total of 5,841 true cases dealt with 4,765 or 81·57 per cent. ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions in the previous year was 81·91. The percentage of persons convicted in the two years to persons arrested fell from 88·05 to 84·56. Although there has been a slight falling off in the percentage of convictions, this year's percentage is still high.

The Railway Police undertook 4,719 prosecutions under the Indian Railways Act as compared with 4,223 prosecutions during the previous year.

There are three classes of theft which are peculiar to the Railways :—

(*a*) from Running Goods Trains,
(*b*) from Standing Waggons and
(*c*) from Running Passenger Trains.

The number of thefts from Running Goods Trains was 108 which is exactly the same number as in the previous year. The number of thefts from Standing Waggons decreased from 103 to 57, while the number of thefts from Running Passenger Trains decreased from 135 to 128.

The decrease in the number of thefts from Standing Waggons is attributed to the better police patrol work in the station yards. It is also satisfactory to note that cases of house-breaking have decreased by 28 as compared with the previous year.

Large quantities of opium are still smuggled by train and the Railway Police have continued to assist the Excise Department in making seizures and in sending cases for trial.

Important Crime.—The number of true cases dealt with was 13 as compared with 26 in 1928. Of these 13 cases 5 were murders, 3 were robberies and 5 were offences under section 126 of the Railway Act. One case ended in conviction, two were acquitted and ten remained undetected. The result was, therefore, even worse than in the previous year.

The cases of robbery were of the type very common in this country. In the majority of the cases of attempted derailment the acts committed would not ordinarily have derailed a train and were done out of sheer mischief. In no case was serious damage done to the line or to the rolling stock, and no passenger or employee was injured. In four cases, obstructions such as rails, boulders and sleepers were placed on the line and in one case fish-plates and bolts were removed.

Of five cases of murder one case calls for comment. Captain Rowett of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company was sleeping alone in a 1st class compartment on the train from Thazi to Myingyan. A Burman thief entered the carriage. Captain Rowett tried to seize him but the thief stabbed him with a clasp knife. The case was carefully investigated and was sent up for trial on very strong circumstantial evidence but ended in acquittal. The Local Government appealed to the High Court against the acquittal but without success.

Surveillance.—During the year under report the number of "A" Class criminals was reduced from 65 to 25 and the number of "B" Class from 205 to 172. The Superintendent of Railway Police reports that the work of the Surveillance Staff during the year showed some improvement and co-operation with the district police was also decidedly more satisfactory. Officers of the Railway Police are being encouraged to take an interest in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, as it is believed that restricted members of the Criminal Tribes have been travelling by train. It is unsatisfactory to note that the Railway Police did not arrest a single absconder during the year.

Crime Classification Bureau.—Although 615 search forms were sent into the Bureau it does not appear that the system of crime classification was instrumental in bringing any case to light.

Officers.—Mr. F. H. F. Whittingstall, C.I.E., District Superintendent of Police, held charge from the commencement of the year up to the 3rd April when he was relieved by Mr. L. T. Wilson, District Superintendent of Police, who held charge for the remaining part of the year.

Mr. C. F. Kluseman, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was District Assistant throughout the year and Mr. Martini, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the Headquarters Assistant. All four of these officers did good work which has contributed to the decrease in crime.

The Finger Print Bureau.

32. (1) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Insein.*—The sanctioned strength of the Bureau remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.* 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 12 Sub-Inspectors and 11 Head Constables.

During the year 20,734 slips were added to the record and 14,433 slips were withdrawn. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 166,325 as compared with 160,024 slips at the end of the previous year. The percentage of rejections of finger print slips received for record decreased from 1·5 to 1. Finger print work is poor in Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina, Kyaukpyu and Salween districts, but it is now satisfactory in all the major districts.

A total of 8,885 finger print slips of unidentified suspects was received for search during the year. Of these 199 slips had to be returned as they were undecipherable. Of 8,686 slips accepted 2,572 were returned with previous convictions traced and 6,114 slips were returned untraced. The percentage of rejection of search slips in the last three years is as follows :—

		Percentage.
1927	...	... 5
1928	...	... 4
1929	...	... 2

There has, therefore, been a great improvement in finger print work at police-stations in the districts. Of 2,572 traced search slips 76 were identified as relating to absconders and 86 to missing History Sheet Criminals. The number of traced criminals who were arrested in districts other than their own was 2,030. The Bureau also dealt with finger print slips of police recruits, railway employees and oil-field labourers.

During the year expert evidence was given in 323 criminal cases and 161 civil cases making a total of 484 cases as compared with 436 cases last year. Expert opinion in writing was given in 865 cases as against 805 cases in the previous year. Of these, 732 opinions related to finger impressions on pawn tickets, the suspect being identified in 655 cases. In 95 cases finger impressions on miscellaneous documents and articles were compared with those of suspects, and in 28 cases the finger impressions were found to be identical. It will be noticed that the finger print work in the Province is still on the increase and that no corresponding increase has been made in the staff during recent years. The best indication of the increase of work is the number of

cases in which expert evidence has been given in court. In 1927 there were 422 such cases, in 1928, 436 and in 1929, 484.

No class for finger print experts was held during the year as it was considered that there were already sufficient experts for the requirements of the Province.

(2) *Yenangyaung Bureau.*—The sanctioned strength was 1 Inspector of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 2 menials, as in the previous year. The number of labourers registered during the year was 3,763 as compared with 3,892 in the previous year.

(3) *Chauk Bureau.*—The sanctioned strength of the Bureau remained unchanged and consisted of 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Head Constable.

(4) *General Remarks.*—The work of the three Bureaux was highly satisfactory throughout the whole year. Deputy Superintendent U Ba (7) remained in charge of the Central Bureau at Insein, while Inspectors U Po Hman and U Shat Si were in charge of the Yenangyaung and Chauk Bureau, respectively. All three officers have taken a keen interest in their work.

Identification of old Offenders.—The total number of old offenders indentified and reconvicted during the year was 6,259 compared with 5,689 in 1928. There were 6 cases—Tharrawaddy (3), Myaungmya (2) and Toungoo (1)—in which old offenders were identified by the jail officials after sentence. An examination of these cases, however, revealed that in only 2 out of the 6 was there culpable failure on the part of the police to trace previous convictions and in each case the Sub-Inspector at fault was suitably dealt with.

Criminal Investigation Department.

33. *Administration.*—Mr. C. A. Reynell was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year and was assisted by Messrs. G. J. Harvey and J. P. W. Robertson as his Personal Assistant and Crime Assistant respectively. The sanctioned strength of the staff remained the same throughout the year.

The general conduct of officers in the Criminal Investigation Department was, with one exception, satisfactory. One officer was dismissed for serious misconduct. A Certificate of Honour and a double barrelled gun were granted to Inspector U E Pe by the Local Government and 4 officers were awarded the Inspector-General's certificate. Other minor rewards and certificates were also granted to other subordinate officers.

Inspections.—The Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, carried out Inspections at 12 offices during the year under report.

Intelligence Branch.—The Intelligence Branch continued to keep the Government informed on all matters of political importance throughout the year.

Reporting Staff.—Shorthand Reporters have continued to attend all public meetings of importance and were also utilized by the Legislative Council. Their work has been found satisfactory and accurate.

Crime Section.—During the year 147 cases were investigated by officers of this department as compared with 135 cases in the previous year. Forty-eight cases resulted in conviction, 17 cases were acquitted or discharged, 34 cases were closed as undetected and 15 cases as false or mistaken. The percentage of true cases ending in conviction was 48·5 which I consider good in view of the nature of cases dealt with by this department.

Crime Classification Bureau.—Under the revised rules 1,331 name cards were eliminated, leaving 2,008 cards on record at the end of the year. Police-stations sent in 7,727 search forms! which were disposed of in the usual manner. Convictions were obtained in 5 out of 123 cases in which the Bureau furnished information.

Photographic Section.—During the year the sanctioned strength of this section was 1 Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Head Constables. Their time has been fully taken up in photographing prisoners, documents, finger prints and other exhibits. Their work has been satisfactory. The Detective Staffs in districts have been provided with cameras so that they can photograph scenes of crime with a view to making cases more easily comprehensible to the Courts, but so far very little use has been made of these cameras.

Detective Training School.—The third session concluded in the month of May 1929, and 18 students were passed out. His Excellency the Governor of Burma visited the school and presented the Diplomas and Certificates which had been earned by the students. The fourth batch of officers is now being trained. Mr. R. M. Ghosal, B.A., was the Principal of the school throughout the year, and in addition to instructing the students has given expert opinion in 156 cases and has been summoned to give expert evidence in court in 56 such cases. He has delivered lectures at selected centres in the Province with the result that the number of exhibits sent for expert examination has considerably increased. This indicates that police officers are now adopting more scientific measures in the detection of crime.

Services of Officers.—The two District Superintendents Messrs G. J. Harvey and J. P. W. Robertson worked hard throughout the year. Deputy Superintendent U Thin, A.T.M., has taken leave preparatory to retirement after 34 years continuous Government service. He has been a steady worker whose services will be missed. The undermentioned officers also worked well throughout the year:—

1. Deputy Superintendent Rai Sahib J. N. Bhattacherjee.

2. Deputy Superintendent Mr. R. M. Ghosal, B.A.
3. Inspector of Police U E Pe.
4. Inspector Mr. Autar Singh.
5. Inspector U Pe Hlaing.

34. *Services of Officers.*—I held charge of the police of the province throughout the year and Mr. R. C. Morris, District Superintendent of Police, held charge of the office of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Burma, Rangoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. de M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was on deputation to the Shan States to report on the question of the re-organization and federalization of the State Police there and proceeded on long leave with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1929.

Mr. V. A. Morris, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Burma, throughout the year.

Mr. A. T. Fay, officiating District Superintendent of Police, held the post of Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, up to the 16th December 1929 afternoon when he proceeded on long leave and was succeeded by Mr. W. G. Snadden, District Superintendent of Police, who held charge till the end of the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. M. Slater, I.A., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Nothern Range, Meiktila, and Mr. C. A. Reynell held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, throughout the year.

Mr. G. J. Harvey was Personal Assistant and Mr. J. P. W. Robertson, Crime Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, throughout the year.

Mr. B. C. Rake held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Rangoon, up to the 4th April 1929 when he proceeded on long leave. He was succeeded by Mr. G. Waterworth who officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police and held charge of the Range up to the 10th December 1929 afternoon when Mr. B. C. Rake returned from leave and resumed charge of the Range.

Mr. J. R. G. Hastings officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police and held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Rangoon, up to the 6th March 1929 when he was transferred to Rangoon as officiating Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town. Mr. R. Hardie, M.A., succeeded him as officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Western Range and was relieved on the 21st October 1929 forenoon by Mr. A. Dunbar, M.A., officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who held charge till the end of the year.

It is difficult to make a selection from among the large number of Officers whose names have been brought to my notice by District Officers, Commissioners and Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for consistent good work throughout the year without the risk of leaving out a number of deserving cases, but the following, I consider, to be worthy of particular mention:—

District Superintendents of Police.—Mr. R. C. Morris, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mr. C. G. Stewart, M.A., Mr. R. Hardie, M.A., Mr. H. W. Warner, Mr. D. W. H. Xavier, Mr. F. McElligott, Mr. A. A. Donald, Mr. R. W. Franklin, Mr. W. G. Snadden, Mr. H. R. Alexander and U On Gyaw, T.D.M.

Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.—U Tun Hla Aung, Mr. G. Clift, B.Sc., U Ba Bwa (1), T.D.M., Mr. A. G. Snadden, U Ba Sein Bwa, B.A., Mr. H. C. Mills, Mr. R. R. Gill U Than (2), T.D.M., Mr. A. C. Boyd, U Tun Ohn, T.D.M., U Tun Mra U and U Tin (2).

Inspectors.—U Tun Win, U Ba Sit, U Po Kyu, U Ba Lwin (3), U Hnya, U Thu Kha, U Maung Gyi (5), U Tun Sein (2), U Ba Saw, U Aung Ko and U Aung Dun.

MILITARY POLICE.

Strength, Caste and Composition. *Statement D-1.*

35. There has been no alteration in the sanctioned strength of the Force during the year under review, the strength remaining at 10,050. This figure excludes one Indian Officer and 110 other ranks sanctioned for the Mandalay and Rangoon Battalions as a temporary measure for guards for the Irrigation Department at Linzin and Mezali and for detachments at the Quarry Camp Jails at Môkpalin and Alôn.

The actual strength at the close of the year excluding the 111 sanctioned as a temporary measure was 10,059 against 9,958 at the end of the previous year.

The following changes were made in the distribution of the Force :—

The strength of the Rangoon Battalion was redistributed during the year, resulting in an increase of 93 men at the Headquarters of the Battalion by a corresponding reduction in the strength of Outposts.

The Daletme Outpost (21 Rifles) of the Rangoon Battalion was abolished. Out of 21 men thus saved 10 men were added to the strength of Paletwa garrision and the remaining 11 to the Headquarters strength of the Rangoon Battalion.

The strength of the Outposts at Fort Harrison and Fort Morton was reduced from 100 to 75 Rifles each during the rains and that of Hpimaw, Htawgaw and Laukhaung reduced to 32, 40 and 50 respectively in consultation with the Civil authorities.

Owing to the recurrence of dacoities on the roads towards the Chinese Frontier, temporary posts had to be established again at Wawchon and Kambaiti in the Fort Harrison area and Nahpaw and Pajao in the Fort Morton area with satisfactory results.

The open season Outpost of 50 men at Kawngmu was established on the 1st October 1929 and will remain there up to the end of May 1930.

The sanctioned strength of the Mounted Infantry detachment at Mawlaik Outpost of the Chin Hills Battalion was increased by 5 men, a corresponding reduction being effected in the Infantry strength at Headquarters.

Frontier Duties.

36. The third Traingle Expedition started on the 10th December 1928 and terminated on the 29th April 1929. Two columns were provided each of a strength of 100 of all ranks. The object of the Expedition was to complete the slave releasing operations. The Triangle for the purpose of the Expedition was divided into two areas, Captain F. W. Haswell commanded the column of the Northern Area and Captain T. S. Conner the column employed in the Southern Area. These were supported by emergency relief columns at Ningma and N'Sanyaung, each 50 strong. Various guards were supplied on ration dumps established at different ferries on the Mali and N'mai Rivers. Visual signalling was maintained by both columns and the work of the signallers was of a very high order. Several Lewis Gun demonstrations were carried out during the course of the Expedition and the villagers were much impressed. No opposition was encountered. A large area was covered by both columns and numerous slaves were released. The slaves released during the previous expedition were checked and their condition and welfare enquired into.

The Expedition, strength 98, all ranks, under Captain R. A. Grant, which left Myitkyina on the 12th December 1928, in connection with the further suppression of human sacrifice in the Naga Hills returned on the 10th May 1929 after successfully completing its mission.

The main body reached Maingkawn base on the 22nd December 1928, from which the following tours were made :—

(1) Through the North-West portion of the Hukawng Valley.

(2) To the Northern Naga Hills.

(3) To the Dalu Area.

(4) Through the North-East of the Hukawng Valley.

Dumps were formed at Shingbwinyang, Namyung, Yawnbang and Hpabum.

The Northern Naga Hills tour—the longest—started on the 20th January 1929. During the column's halt at Langtang, fines were collected without any trouble from three Naga Chiefs guilty of human

sacrifice. A demonstration of Lewis Gun and Rifle fire was carried out and this appeared to have made a considerable impression upon the villagers.

The Dalu trip which started on the 29th February 1929 returned on the 11th March 1929. The column halted at Maingkawn for a period of 10 days, settling cases with the assistance of the bigger chiefs called in from all over the valley. During the column's halt at Hpabum, the funeral rites of the Headman's wife were performed and attended by some 1,500 persons from all over the Valley and from the Triangle. The opportunity was taken of giving a further demonstration of Lewis Gun fire.

The Naga Hills (Upper Chindwin) Expedition under Captain A. C. Moore and Captain R. H. Columbine which left Hkanti on the 1st of January 1929, returned to its base early in April, the objects of the Expedition having been successfully carried out. These were :—

(1) The prevention of the custom of human sacrifice and the establishment of friendly relations with the tribesmen.

(2) The punishment of those who had carried out human sacrifice after having been warned by Government that the practice must cease.

(3) The release of any victim reserved for human sacrifice.

(4) Inquiry into the complicity of Nagas in Squares E-4 and 3 in the theft of rails from the Mines of Ledo and Tirap in Assam.

(5) Inquiry into the existence of slaves in certain Kachin villages west of Sangpanpum.

(6) The prevention of tribal feuds. The occupation of Lahe Base was completed early in January 1929 and the following tours were made :—

(*a*) The advance into the Haimye country the objective being the village of 'Mite' in Square F-3.

(*b*) The tour to Hkamla village in Square D-4.

(*c*) The advance to Hwekum village in Square D-6.

The column reached the village of Mite on the 29th January 1929 and met no opposition en route in spite of information being received that the village of Yangno (250 houses) the largest and the best armed in the area and other neighbouring villages would combine to oppose any advance by Government into their territory. Trouble was experienced in making the village give up a slave and surrender skulls of victims of human sacrifice. The only village found agressive was Shograng in Square F-4. Two sections had to be taken to this village and five arrests made.

The tour to Hkamla village passed off peacefully. A collective field firing practice was held here in the presence of the Chiefs assembled from the neighbouring villages and this made a considerable impression upon them.

Hwekum, a Ponyo Naga Village, the scene of punitive operations in 1926 and the village of Ponyo Nawkum (Square C-5), the most warlike in the Naga Hills and which has always adopted a semi-hostile attitude towards Government were visited in the March without any opposition. The fullest precaution had to be taken during the advance to the latter village as the outbreak of hostilities appeared imminent. Several human sacrificing villages were visited in the course of the Expedition and found to be friendly. Numerous slaves were released at Langchin, Yaumatai and several other villages and also at Lahe Base.

The Expedition was carried out under similar conditions to those that prevail on Active Service. Precautions could never be relaxed. The weather was unfavourable, heavy rain being frequent. The country traversed was mountainous and covered with dense jungle, with no roads suitable from which to operate. Visual signalling was maintained with Hkanti throughout the course of the Expedition. The work of all officers and men was deserving of commendation, the work of the signallers under unfavourable weather conditions being exceptionally fine.

An escort of one Indian Officer and 24 other ranks was despatched on the 9th March 1929 from the Loimwe detachment of the Southern Shan States Battalion to accompany Mr. Korper, Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision, to Monghsat to deal with a certain Muhso Khunli. This Khunli had collected a number of firearms and having built a strong fortification round his village Hpak-tu-Kiao, refused to pay his taxes and was terrorizing the Monghsat District. On his arrival at the village with the party of 25 Military Police and a small escort of the *Sawbwa's* Police, Mr. Korper was received by a volley of arrows and rifle shots fired from the houses at point blank range. This resulted in the death of one of the *Sawbwa's* Police, two Military Police Sepoys and four *Sawbwa's* Police being seriously wounded. One of these Military Police Sepoys subsequently died.

The enemy's strength was estimated to be 300 approximately. The Military Police strength being insufficient to continue action, the column retired to Na Hsan, a small village about 3 miles from Monghsat and the second attack was postponed till the arrival of further reinforcement consisting of 20 Mounted Infantry and 42 Infantry of all ranks under Captain C. L. Dunn. The column was divided into two strong platoons each consisting of Rifle Section, Bombing Section and Lewis Gun Section. The complete force was taken by the Western route. Fullest precaution had to be taken during the advance owing to the want of intelligence and information as to the distance of the routes from various sides and the number of the enemy.

The second attack was made on the 5th April 1929 and after a strenuous four hours attack Captain Dunn succeeded in taking the fort. We had no casualties and the Hkunli escaped leaving four dead.

The behaviour and general work of all ranks under very trying conditions was splendid throughout this operation. They were subject to a very heavy fire from arrows but hung on to their ground well. Captain Dunn and his men deserve great credit for the smart way the fort was taken, as the enemy fought till the last and were game throughout. Information was subsequently received to the effect that the dead body of the Hkunli had been found in the jungle.

An escort of 15 Rifles with 18 Signallers accompanied the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, into the unadministered territory and were out for a period of 3 months. The general behaviour and discipline of the men were the subject of very favourable comment by the Deputy Commissioner.

Two columns, one consisting of one Indian Officer and 34 other ranks under Captain H. M. Day and the other consisting of one Indian Officer and 29 other ranks under Captain C.L. Dunn left Loimwe on the 15th November 1929 and 21st December 1929 respectively. The former returned in the middle of December, and the latter was still out at the close of the year.

The annual Kokang column for the year 1929-30 left Lashio on the 20th December 1929 under Subedar Kirtiman Rai. Two columns each consisting of 100 men under a British Officer proceeded from Myitkyina to the Triangle in December to complete the slave releasing operations, whilst a force of 98 men under a British Officer proceeded from Myitkyina to the Hukawng Valley, the main party proceeding on the 1st December 1929.

Another Expedition of 200 of all ranks under two British Officers proceeded from the Upper Chindwin to the Naga Hills in December in pursuance of the policy of suppressing the practice of human sacrifice.

Duties in aid of Civil Power.

36A. In addition to a force of 52 of all ranks doing duties with the Jail Department, a detachment of 29 Non-Commissioned Officers and men was supplied for duty at the Second Quarry Camp Jail at Môkpalin during the year.

A guard of 15 Non-Commissioned Officer s and men was supplied to the Public Works Department at Mezali to take charge of Government cash during the reconstruction of the Mezali Head works.

A force of 131 of all ranks had to be brought down to Rangoon for special duty in the Tharrawaddy District. Of these 131, one Indian Officer and 29 Infantry and one Indian Officer and 19 Mounted Infantry were despatched to Tharrawaddy on the 18th December 1929 and remained stationed at Okpo at the close of the year.

Two Military Police escorts were supplied to the Lashio-Muse Railway Survey parties and were out for a period of three months.

Patrol Duty.

37. The usual signal stations were established in the Amherst District and in addition one Indian Officer and 43 other ranks were employed on patrol duty on the Siamese Border and 18 Non-Commissioned Officers and men employed on patrol duty in the Toungoo District during the open season.

Cost.
Statement D-1.

38. The total cost of the Burma Military Police for the year 1929-30 amounts to Rs. 65,48,523 as compared with Rs. 66,10,395 in the previous year.

The decrease of Rs. 61,872 is mainly due to the decrease of expenditure under the head "Exchange Accounts—Voted and Backward Tracts". This decrease of expenditure calls for no special comment.

Health of the Force.
Table C.

39. Ninety-six men died and 433 men were invalided during the year under report as compared with 74 and 337 respectively in 1928. These casualties include 10 who died of malaria, 8 of pneumonia, 4 of blackwater fever, 4 of cholera, 1 accidentally drowned, 1 murdered, 1 died of wounds received in action and 1 who died of opium poisoning.

Two hundred and fifty-four men were sent on sick leave and 8,211 men admitted to hospital against 235 and 8,487 respectively in the previous year.

From the figures given in Table C it will be seen that with the exception of 4 Battalions there has been a marked diminution in the percentage of admissions to hospitals in the Force. The increase in the number of admissions to hospitals in the Bhamo, Eastern and Southern Shan States Battalions is chiefly attributed to the severe incidence of malaria, whereas that in the Northern Shan States Battalion is chiefly due to an epidemic of influenza in that Battalion which caused 69 admissions as against 12 in 1928.

The health of the Military Police of the Chin Hills Battalion was on the whole satisfactory. The admissions to hospitals in the Chin Hills decreased by 158 men whereas those in the Upper Chindwin, a notoriously unhealthy district, increased by 49 men. The issue of the revised scale of atta and ghee rations to the Chin members of the Military Police has again proved to be of immense value, there being only one case of Beriberi amongst them.

Malarial fever was as usual the predominating ailment. The issue of regular prophylactic doses of quinine was carried out at Headquarters and outstations. Squads of specially trained men were formed to eliminate mosquito breeding areas. The use of mosquito nets at night by all ranks was enforced. Other means available to combat the disease such as jungle cutting, pouring kerosine oil on stagnant water, filling of pits and the use of fly sprays were also adopted.

One more preventive measure introduced towards the end of the year was the issue of Bamber oil (Anti-mosquito oil) to the men on guard and escort duties during the Malarial seasons.

The family hospitals maintained at Pyawbwe, Lashio and Myitkyina, continue to be of immense value. They are now better understood and for that reason have become more popular amongst all castes.

40. *Buildings.*—The budget allotment for Voted and Non-Voted for the year 1929-30 was Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. A special allotment of Rs. 9,000 under Works—Voted was given for construction of buildings in connection with the new wireless scheme. These sums were spent on repairs to the existing Military Police buildings and also on the construction of new buildings.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

The sums of Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 35,000 which were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police under this head, Voted and Non-Voted, were expended on urgent works.

P.W.D. Minor Works.

Permanent barracks at Layshi are very urgently required but could not be funded. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin, remarks as follows :—

"The Military Police barracks at Layshi are nothing more than huts with bamboo walling, and grass roof, they are dark, unhygenic and incommodious and always liable to catch fire."

The question of proper accommodation for the Military Police Battalion Headquarters at Rangoon is still under consideration. Sanction was accorded to the provision of additional accommodation on the site of the Old Mental Hospital. It is considered however that it would be a far better scheme to allot the old Indian Infantry barracks in Campbell Lines to the Military Police, transfer there the Mounted Infantry stables and erect the additional family quarters required, store room and office. This scheme would result in a great financial saving to Government and give far greater facilities to the Battalion for training. The change has been recommended to Government.

At present the Battalion is accommodated as follows :—

(1) Mounted Infantry in the old Lines.
(2) Infantry and some families in the Campbell Lines.
(3) Office, Store Room and some families between the Old and Campbell Lines.

This scattered distribution is detrimental to good administration and should be terminated as early as possible.

41. Recruiting for the Burma Military Police remained open throughout the year except for the month of December, when it was stopped, the force being up to the full sanctioned strength. Most of the Recruitment in India was done as usual

Recruiting.

through the agency of Indian Officers and men on furlough and leave. Pensioner Naib-Commandant Bànsi Lal and certain other retired Indian Officers also assisted in recruiting in India. This system has proved satisfactory and effected considerable saving to Government in the cost of special recruiting parties.

Only one Indian Officer and 11 other ranks were despatched on actual recruiting duty to India.

A total of 626 Indian recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 174 were Sikhs, 113 Punjabi Musalmans and 339 other classes.

A Gurkha recruiting party consisting of one Gurkha Officer and 9 Non-Commissioned Officers and men were despatched to Nepal and 225 Gurkha recruits were enlisted with the active assistance of the Army recruiting Officer for Gurkhas. Recruits enlisted in India and Nepal with the exception of Sikh recruits were generally of a good type and standard. The type of Sikh recruits received does not appear up to the standard of previous years. No difficulty was experienced in the enlistment of recruits in India.

Four hundred and eighty recruits as detailed below were enlisted in Burma :—Punjabi Musalmans 64 ; Sikhs 49 ; Gurkhas 56 ; Karens 79 ; Kachins 48 ; Chins 26 ; Burmans 34 and other classes 124. Of the indigenous races, Karens and Kachins were enlisted through the special recruiting parties sent out from the Rangoon, Northern Shan States and Western Battalions.

The Chin recruits enlisted were of a distinctly good type and standard. There was no difficulty in filling up vacancies in the Chin Companies and the material to pick from was very good. Of the enlistment of Chins the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, remarks :

"I hope before long it may be possible to enlist men from the present unadministered area of the Naga Hills in Upper Chindwin. Some of the material seems to be very good and enlistment would have a civilising influence ".

Training.

42. Training has as far as possible been carried out on systematic lines in accordance with the latest training manuals except in the Rangoon and Mandalay Battalions, where the duties are so heavy that no training other than that of recruits and specialists could be attempted.

The Force is indebted to the Army authorities in India for the allotment of vacancies for Indian Officers and other ranks of the Burma Military Police at different Schools of Instruction held in India and Burma.

Twenty Non-Commissioned Officers attended a course at the Small Arms School at Pachmarhi during the year of whom 19 obtained certificates of qualification.

One Indian Officer and 9 Non-Commissioned Officers attended a course at the Army School of Physical Training at Ambala and all but one passed the course and obtained certificates.

Four Non-Commissioned Officers attended the Army Signal School at Poona and all obtained certificates.

Three Non-Commissioned Officers were deputed to attend the Army School of Education at Belgaum, one of whom completed the course obtaining a first class certificate, the other two are still attending their 2nd and 3rd terms of course.

One Indian Officer and thirty-three Non-Commissioned Officers and men attended the Army Preliminary course of Physical Training at Maymyo. Of these twenty-seven reached the standard required for students selected to attend a qualifying course at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

The usual signalling classes were held at the Burma Military Police Signalling School at Pyawbwe during the year under Naib-Commandant Khan Bahadur Atta Mohamed, Sardar Bahadur, Signalling Officer, Burma Military Police, assisted by Subedar Kishen Singh and Jemadar Mahboob Khan, Assistant Signalling Officer. Thirty-five Non-Commissioned Officers from different Battalions attended the refresher course and forty-three men attended the recruits course.

The thirty-five Karen Signallers of the Rangoon Battalion, who were under training at the Burma Military Police Signalling School, Pyawbwe, as reported last year, were passed out in March. Fifteen of these Signallers replaced the Indian Signallers working in the Amherst District they being considered more suitable for employment there than the Indian Signallers.

Eleven Non-Commissioned Officers and men were trained in Pioneer work by courtesy of the Officer Commanding, Madras Sappers and Miners, Mandalay, and eight Non-Commissioned Officers and men were trained as Lewis Gunners at a course with the 2/15th Punjab Regiment, Mingaladon.

Nine Military Police Buglers attended a Buglers Course with the Madras Pioneers at Mandalay and ten men qualified in a Cold Shoeing course at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

Mounted Infantry. *Statement D-1.*

43. The sanctioned strength of the Mounted Infantry during the year under review was increased from 816 to 821, including His Excellency's Escort, the increase of five being in the Chin Hills Battalion. The actual strength at the commencement of the year was 807 and at the close 792. The casualties amongst the Mounted Infantry ponies throughout the year were 125 against 94 during the previous year. Of this total 73 were cast and destroyed on account of old age, debility and disease and five died from natural causes. Of the remainder 13 were sold and 34 transferred to the transport establishment. There was no outbreak of contagious disease or epidemic of any kind amongst the Mounted Infantry ponies during the year. To replace the casualties

107 remounts were purchased and three ponies were received on transfer from the transport. The standard of remounts received was satisfactory.

The general condition of the Mounted Infantry has been satisfactory. The riding and horsemanship in the Force particularly in the Reserve Battalion has continued to improve and a high state of efficiency has been maintained.

44. There has been a slight alteration in the sanctioned strength of the transport establishment during the year. The strength of the transport of the Chin Hills Battalion has been reduced from 155 to 147, the reduction being effected in the Upper Chindwin detachment.

Transport.

The sanctioned strength of transport in the Force at the close of the year was 835 pack ponies and mules, 76 pack bullocks and four elephants. The actual strength of transport animals at the commencement of the year was 818 pack ponies and mules, 61 pack bullocks and 4 elephants and at the close 766, 74 and 4 respectively.

There has been a marked increase in the number of casualties amongst the transport ponies and mules during the year as compared with those in 1928, the figure being 279 against 93 in the prěvious year. Surra and Anthrax were responsible for 150 and 3 of these casualties respectively. Of the remainder 3 were transferred to the Mounted Infantry, 12 sold and the remainder were either cast and destroyed or died from natural causes. Of the 150 cases of Surra 147 occurred in the Eastern Battalion, 2 in the Western Battalion and 1 in the Northern Shan States Battalion. The cases of anthrax occurred in the Eastern Battalion 2, Southern Shan States Battalion 1. Surra broke out in epidemic form in the Myitkyina District. Early rains in April and May, when all mules were out on the roads, are reported to have caused the epidemic. Necessary precautions were taken but nothing could stop the spread of the disease. Out of 76 mules at Htawgaw, 65 died of Surra and the deaths at Waingmaw numbered 82. A bad outbreak of Rinderpest also occurred in Myitkyina, but there was no casualty amongst Military Police animals.

To replace the above casualties 193 ponies and mules were purchased during the year and 34 ponies were transferred from the Mounted Infantry to the transport establishment. In addition to the casualties amongst ponies and mules, there were 10 casualties amongst the pack bullocks and 23 bullocks were purchased to complete the strength.

The six Motor lorries on charge of the Southern Shan States. Northern Shan States, Rangoon and Mandalay Battalions have continued to render excellent service and proved that mechanical transport is more economical and efficient than animal transport in localities where suitable roads exist.

Musketry.

45. Seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-six trained men fired their Annual Musketry Course during the year and 873 recruits fired their recruits course.

The general standard in Musketry was satisfactory. The average scores obtained in Part III (Classification practices) were slightly lower than those obtained in 1928. This is considered to be due mainly to the inferior quality of the ammunition, which showed a large percentage of Hangfires, and also to the age of the rifles. Two hundred and sixty-seven soldiers fired their Annual Lewis Gun course and one British Officer and 185 Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and gunners fired their Revolver course.

Naik Hussain Khan of the Western Battalion was awarded Rs. 100 with a badge for being the best shot in the Force, Havildar Manbahadur Thapa of the same Battalion Rs. 50 with a badge for being the 2nd best shot and Lance-Naik Mohamed Rumzan of the Mandalay Battalion Rs. 30 and badge for being the third best shot.

The Parkin and Dyer Cups were both competed for at the Burma Rifles Association at Maymyo, the Parkin Shield being won by the Bhamo Battalion with a score of 447 points. The Reserve Battalion won the Orr Challenge Cup and also the Hamid Cup, Burma Service Rifle Championship, with scores of 156 points and 108 points respectively. The Eastern Battalion was 2nd in the Orr Challenge Cup competition being only one point behind the winner of the competition. The Burma Military Police Inter-Battalion Trophy was again won by the Northern Shan States Battalion with a score of 195 points as against 186 points in the previous year.

The results of the Burma District Rifle Association Meeting in which Burma Military Police Battalions competed with regular units of the Army in India reflect great credit on the men themselves for their keenness and on the Battalion Commandants and Assistant Commandants responsible for their training.

Casualties, Punishments and Rewards.
Table B.

46. The total number of casualties amongst members of the Force during the year under report has risen to 983 as against 855 in the previous year. This is chiefly due to the fact that the number of men pensioned or who took gratuity increased from 345 to 451. The number of deaths and resignations also increased by 22 and 44 respectively during the year.

There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of desertions, the figure being 73 against 98 in the previous year. The chief offenders as far as desertions are concerned, are Karens, Gurkhas and Burmans who were responsible for 19, 18 and 14 desertions respectively or 51 out of a total of 73. It is pleasing to note that desertions amongst Karens and Burmans have decreased considerably

from 25 and 43 to 19 and 14 respectively. This decrease is chiefly due to the better discipline and closer supervision maintained by the officer concerned.

Punishments.

Two Indian Officers and 819 other ranks were punished departmentally and one Indian Officer and 46 other ranks were punished judicially during the year as against 5 Indian Officers and 912 other ranks and 63 other ranks respectively in 1928.

The reduction in the number of punishments is satisfactory and is mainly due to the stricter discipline enforced by the Indian Officers as a whole.

Rewards.

The following titles and rewards were bestowed on members of the Military Police during the year in recognition of distinguished service :—

The Order of British Indian, 1st Class, with title of Sardar Bahadur.

Naib-Commandant Khan Bahadur Jalal Din, Reserve Battalion.

Sardar Bahadur.

Subedar Kishan Singh, Reserve Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Sword.

Subedar Sawan Singh, Rangoon Battalion.
Subedar Nandabir Chettri, Western Battalion.
Subedar Kamare Khan, Western Battalion.
Jemadar Manbir Lama, Chin Hills Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Gun.

Jemadar Dilbahadur Gurung, Eastern Battalion.
Havildar Chandra Bahadur Gurung, Chin Hills Battalion.
Naik That Kul, Chin Hills Battalion.
Naik Saw Shein Ko, Rangoon Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Silver Watch.

Jemadar Dhanraj Limbu, Eastern Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Kukri.

Havildar Rainbahadur Lama, Reserve Battalion.
Havildar Garjman Rai, Eastern Battalion.
Sepoy Lall Singh, Chin Hills Battalion.
Sepoy Debi Singh Thapa, Eastern Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Gold Watch.

Mr. M. S. Coopooswamy, Superintendent, Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police's Office, Rangoon.

Cash Rewards.

Ten Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Rangoon Battalion were awarded Certificates of Honour and money rewards in recognition of services rendered in the attack on the notorious dacoit and murderer Tha Gyaw and his comrades.

Subedar Sharifulla Khan and 8 Sepoys of the Mandalay Battalion were granted good service certificates and money rewards by the District Superintendent of Police, Minbu in connection with the arrest of an escaped prisoner; one Sepoy of the Bhamo Battalion was awarded Rs. 30 for capturing a man in possession of opium. Jemadar Levi and 4 men of the Rangoon Battalion were awarded a good service certificate and cash rewards respectively by the District Superintendent of Police, Moulmein for good and meritorious work.

Magisterial Powers.

47. Battalion Commandants exercised their magisterial powers in 24 cases during the year as compared with 27 cases in 1928. Of these 24 cases 5 each were for offences of desertion and absence without leave, 4 for theft and 4 for disobeying the lawful orders of a superior officer. The remainder were for offences involving gambling, fraud, voluntarily causing grievous hurt and acting in a way prejudicial to good order and Military Police discipline.

Escapes from Military Police custody.

48. There has again been a decrease in the number of escapes from Military Police custody during the year under review, the number of cases being 3 involving the escape of 3 individual prisoners against 5 cases representing the escape of 9 prisoners last year. Two of the escaped prisoners have been apprehended and one is still at large. The Escort Commanders and Sentries responsible for the escapes were suitably dealt with.

Equipment.

49. No change was made in armament, the Force being armed with the low velocity Rifles as before. Twelve Lewis Guns were issued during the year, making a total of 48 on charge of the Force. Sanction has been accorded to the issue on payment to the Burma Military Police of 8 more Lewis Guns complete with ammunition-carrying equipment. This completes the sanctioned number of Lewis Guns with which the Burma Military Police Force is to be equipped.

The Government of India have sanctioned an increase in the scale of revolver and practice ammunition as follows :—

(1) Revolvers from 233 to 341.

(2) Practice ammunition from 24 rounds ball per annum to 60 rounds ball and 10 rounds blank per pistol per annum.

The numbers 1 and 2 of Lewis Gun teams of the Burma Military Police are now being armed with Revolvers; also as these weapons have been found most suitable for jungle work the Havildars of Mounted Infantry are being armed with them in lieu of Rifles.

Supply and Clothing.

50. With the exception of atta all rations were obtained at much cheaper rates. The price of rice in the Southern Shan States was abnormally high owing to

destruction of crops by floods in the Loimwe area. It was however found that local purchase would be less expensive than to supply it from the Mandalay Depôt. Ghee and dhall were as usual supplied from the Police Supply Depôt. The Battalion Commandants, Eastern and Western Battalions, Myitkyina and Chin Hills obtained their supply of rice locally at very favourable rates. Atta supplied from Rangoon proved to be very satisfactory and there were no complaints. Owing to the shortage of Burma wheat, the supply of atta from Mandalay was not satisfactory and complaints were received from Battalions where atta had to be stored for long periods. However the substitution of Indian wheat improved matters considerably. It must be remembered that even the best quality of atta will not stand long storage at Frontier Posts due to climatic conditions. The supply of ghee in the first half of the year was unsatisfactory and as the result of frequent complaints and rejections, the contract was eventually cancelled and on a new contractor being appointed, supplies were very much more satisfactory.

As in previous years, the entire supply of clothing and rations required for the Triangle, Hukawng and Naga Hills Expeditions was made by the Police Supply Department. It is satisfactory to note that there were no complaints regarding the quality of stores supplied nor was there any delay in their despatch.

Considering that this is the first year in which the Jail Department has supplied boots, the absence of any serious complaints is very satisfactory. The quality of the boots has much improved, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, considers that the Jail Department deserve great credit for this satisfactory result.

Felt hats were continued to be obtained through the Director-General of Stores, London, and except for the delay in meeting some requirements during the earlier part of the year, there has been no complaint.

Interior Economy.

51. The general tone and efficiency of the Force has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and relations between the public and members of the Force have been satisfactory.

Battalion Commandants continue to endeavour to improve the standard of education by enlisting the sympathy of the local educational authorities and the Army authorities. The former have in certain cases helped with monetary grants and the latter by allotting vacancies at the Army School of Education and also by recommending suitable educational Instructors of the old Indian Army Educational Corps for employment in the Burma Military Police. Despite the yearly column interfering with the educational training of certain Battalions steady progress has been made by all ranks in education. Battalion Schools are maintained for the education of the members of the Force as w

as for their children and school examinations have been held with satisfactory results.

The Military Police signallers have as usual maintained their high state of efficiency. Their work in connection with establishing signalling communication on the Siamese border and with the open season expeditions has been very highly spoken of by the Officers concerned.

The establishment of communication by Wireless Telegraphy in place of visual signalling between certain Frontier posts of the Burma Military Police and of a Training Centre at Pyawbwe has been sanctioned at the close of the year.

Sanction has been accorded to the permanent retention of the existing temporary clerical staffs of the Eastern and Western Battalions *viz*; 1 Clerk at Rs. 60—2—70 and two Soldier Clerks in the Eastern Battalion and three Soldier Clerks in the Western Battalion.

Sanction has also been accorded to an increase in the scale of issue of Waterproof Capes in the Bhamo Battalion from 50 to 100 and to the issue of 220 ground sheets to the Bhamo, Southern Shan States and Northern Shan States Battalions, as a reserve stock for issue to men on guard and escort duties, etc., during the rainy season.

Inspection.

52. The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, inspected the Headquarters of all Battalions except that of the Chin Hills Battalion, also the Loilem Outpost of the Southern Shan States Battalion and Kyauksè and Toungoo Detachments of the Mandalay Battalion. The Burma Military Police Signalling School at Pyawbwe and the Ration Godown of the Western Battalion at Myitkyina were also inspected by him.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer, Burma District, inspected the arms at Headquarters of almost all Battalions, also the arms at Kutkai outpost of the Northern Shan States Battalion, Heho Outpost of the Southern Shan States Battalion and nearly all the detachments of the Mandalay and Rangoon Battalions; the reports submitted were on the whole satisfactory. The Inspections of arms at the remaining outposts was carried out by the Burma Military Police circuit armourer.

Captain F. W. Nicholls, O.B.E., Royal Signals, General Staff, Army Headquarters, Simla, visited Pyawbwe, Lashio and Kutkai Outpost of the Northern Shan States Battalion in August 1929 in connection with the establishment of communication by Wireless Telegraphy in place of visual signalling between certain Frontier posts of the Burma Military Police and of a training centre at Pyawbwe. Other inspections were held during the year by various Inspecting Officers including the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma and the Signalling Officer, Burma Military Police.

53. At the end of 1928 nine Battalion Commandants and twenty-five Assistant Commandants were on the strength of the Force against the sanctioned strength of ten Battalion Commandants and twenty-six Assistant Commandants.

British Officers.
Statement D-1

The strength of the Naib-Commandants remained the same as in 1928 *viz* : 4 ; one Naib-Commandant retired during the year and one was newly appointed.

One Battalion Commandant was appointed during the year under review. Three Assistant Commandants reverted to Military duty and three joined from the Indian Army on first appointment.

The actual strength on the 31st December 1929 was ten Battalion Commandants, twenty-five Assistant Commandants and four Naib-Commandants.

54. The Inspector-General of Police, Burma, desires to bring to special notice the services of the following officers for excellent work during the year under report :—

Services of Officers.

British Officers.

Major H. F. E. Childers.
Lieutenant.-Colonel M. C. Raymond, C.I.E., M.C.
Captain G. W. Tanner, M.C.
Captain R. M. Wyatt.
Captain G. F. Jones.
Captain C. L. Dunn.
Captain D. C. E. Tozer, M.C.

Indian Officers.

Naib-Commandant Rai Bahadur Sheo Ghulam Singh, "Bahadur" I.D.S.M.
Naib-Comdt. Khan Bahadur Atta Mohamed Khan "Sardar Bahadur."
Subedar-Major Puran Dhoj Limbu.
Subedar-Major Partab Singh, I.D.S.M.
Subedar Ya Shuan.
Subedar Kewala Nand.
Subedar Sawan Singh.
Subedar Sheikh Ahmed.
Jemadar Bir Singh.
Jemadar Teo Mong, I.D.S.M.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.
Veterinary Jemadar Phuman Singh.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Rai Sahib Nihal Chand.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART I.—*Return*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1A	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	13	101	...	114	13	28
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps	2	4	...	6	...	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	...	1	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	16	101	...	117	6	36
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	5	37	...	42	...	9
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	79	415	1	493	19	60
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	7	43	...	50	...	24
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	33	...	36	1	3
		Total ...	126	734	1	859	39	163
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	195	972	...	1,167	4	95
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	17	80	...	97	7	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	50	146	...	196	1	32
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	119	937	1	1,055	458	119
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	24	...	29	10	8
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	31	...	36	...	12
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	6	91	...	97	...	29
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	453	3,490	1	3,942	54	1,103
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	43	...	48	3	22
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt ...	395	3,622	3	4,014	221	904
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	151	1,027	...	1,178	220	408
		Carried over ...	1,401	10,463	5	11,859	978	2,742

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART I.—*Return*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concld.						
	Sections of I.P.C.	Brought forward ...	1,401	10,463	5	11,859	978	2,742
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	11	...	11	3	2
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	51	451	1	501	22	166
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	112	1,356	152	1,316	286	213
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	27	205	...	232	3	88
		Total ...	1,591	12,486	158	13,919	1,292	3,211
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	93	459	...	552	39	57
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	195	1,850	...	2,045	388	165
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	58	733	7	784	44	196
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	75	815	2	888	9	257
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	620	6,760	204	7,176	492	810
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	1	...	2	...	1
		Total ...	1,042	10,618	213	11,447	972	1,486
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	6	81	...	87	12	31
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life.	42	486	2	526	11	127
		Total ...	48	567	2	613	23	158

YEAR 1929. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

of Cases—contd.

Number pending at end of year. (10)	True cases: Convicted. (11)	True cases: Discharged or acquitted. (12)	True cases: Not detected or apprehended. (13)	True cases: Total true cases (columns 11+12+13). (14)	Total Magistrates' true cases. (15)	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand Total of true cases (columns 14+15). (17)	Remarks: Died. (18)	Remarks: Escaped. (19)	Remarks: Lunacy. (20)	Remarks: Compounded. (21)	Remarks: Abandoned. (22)	Remarks: Withdrawn. (23)	Remarks: Pardoned. (24)
1,343	3,741	934	1,413	6,088	336	201	6,424	14	...	20	607	1	66	...
3	3	...	...	3	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	227	10	14	251	12	11	263	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
111	592	42	63	697	142	112	839	1	...	...	5	...	3	...
28	70	8	20	98	4	3	102	...	...	...	11	...	4	...
1,537	4,633	994	1,510	7,137	498	330	7,635	15	...	20	625	1	81	...
60	186	74	129	389	4	3	393	1	...	...	...	...	6	...
181	513	215	573	1,301	30	21	1,331	1	...	...	1	...	8	...
72	74	85	303	462	76	32	538	...	...	2	6	...	2	...
65	144	128	284	556	55	33	611	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
589	2,108	517	2,316	4,941	468	279	5,409	...	...	...	329	2	12	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
967	3,026	1,019	3,605	7,650	633	368	8,283	2	...	2	337	2	28	1
6	19	3	2	24	46	27	70	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
42	186	58	40	284	144	96	428	...	...	...	60	...	2	...
48	205	61	42	308	190	123	498	...	...	...	74	...	2	...

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART I.—*Return*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
	Sections of I.P.C.							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	527	5,710	3	6,234	186	1,282
		Theft ... ordinary ...	1,105	14,613	3,337	12,381	716	2,147
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	284	1,479	2	1,761	168	513
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	28	110	...	138	1	9
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	138	945	6	1,077	65	295
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	138	1,929	193	1,874	227	389
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	3	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	2,221	24,789	3,541	23,469	1,363	4,635
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ...	5	49	1	53	3	24
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	403	10,228	56	10,575	8	1,521
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	390	7,662	2	8,050	118	694
42	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	4	37	...	41	...	7
43	18, Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.	......	36	465	...	501	4	58
		Total ...	838	18,441	59	19,220	133	2,304
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,866*	67,635	3,974	69,527	3,822	11,957

* Two hundred and sixty-five cases of previous years

YEAR 1929. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—concld.

of Cases—concld.

Number pending at end of year.	True cases				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.						
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 11+12+13).				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
519	1,773	525	1,938	4,236	37	31	4,273	3	...	...	...	2	6	..
1,095	4,700	620	3,064	8,384	476	349	8,860	5	1	4	1	6	20	2
196	662	37	173	872	217	157	1,089	3	...	...	3	...	6	..
1	114	11	1	126	28	21	154	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
100	357	40	79	476	263	127	739	...	...	...	136	1	4	...
154	658	146	107	911	1,294	612	2,205	3	...	1	183	1	4	1
...	2	1	1	4	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,065	8,266	1,380	5,363	15,009	2,318	1,300	17,327	14	1	5	323	10	41	3
2	17	4	3	24	20	16	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
764	7,324	65	60	7,449	754	653	8,203	1	...	...	822	2	8	...
406	6,373	247	170	6,790	3,630	3,356	10,420	3	2	2	1	3	29	2
3	26	1	3	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	394	2	20	416	11	9	427	1	...	...	...	...	7	...
1,190	14,134	319	256	14,709	4,415	4,034	19,124	5	2	2	824	5	44	2
5,878	30,742	3,807	10,839	45,388	8,191	6,279	53,579	39	3	29	2,183	19	203	6

detected during the year have been included.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART II.—*Return of Persons*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. (7)
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
1A	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	12	148	11	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	3	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	12	132	12	4
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	11	71	3	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	46	525	13	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	24	272	13	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	54	...	...
		Total ...	112	1,207	52	4
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	170	988	111	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	13	89	4	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	62	189	1	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	59	690	73	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	3	16	1	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	28	2	1
		Carried over ...	315	2,000	192	4

YEAR 1929. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

concerned in Cases.

Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested. (13)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number convicted. (14)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Remarks. Died. (16a)	Remarks. Escaped. (16b)	Remarks. Lunacy. (16c)	Remarks. Compounded. (16d)	Remarks. Absconded. (16e)	Remarks. Withdrawn. (16f)	Remarks. Pardoned. (16g)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	50	77	1	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	58	62	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	27	46	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
538	433	105	23	14	136	113	23	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
227	162	65	...	54	22	5	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	29	26	1	5	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,146	762	384	25	105	177	133	44	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
722	266	456	75	246	5	2	3	8	...	15	...	...	53	1
76	50	26	3	22	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	170	70	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
608	253	355	16	62	31	16	14	1	...	...	2	...	4	1
18	10	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,692	765	927	95	338	45	26	18	9	...	15	2	...	63	2

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART II.—*Return of Persons*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. (7)
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concld.				
...	*Sections of Indian Penal Code.*	Brought forward ...	315	2,000	192	4
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	72	4	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	462	4,012	295	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	14	1	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	358	4,052	164	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	133	1,143	100	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	21	...	...
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	71	1,083	36	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	192	5	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	65	666	16	...
		Total ...	1,425	13,255	813	5
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	266	1,287	143	4
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	155	1,912	226	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	399	17	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	32	552	36	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	328	5,600	210	9
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	16	...	...	...
		Total ...	824	9,750	632	17

YEAR 1929. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

concerned in Cases—contd.

Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Remarks. Died. (16a)	Escaped. (16b)	Lunacy. (16c)	Compounded. (16d)	Absconded. (16e)	Withdrawn. (16f)	Pardoned. (16g)
1,692	765	927	95	338	45	26	18	9	...	15	2	..	63	2
64	50	14	...	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
3,800	2,085	1,715	42	357	220	96	123	8	...	4	349	1	8	...
12	6	6	...	3	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,745	1,853	1,892	39	489	260	111	149	6	...	...	500	2	4	...
1,018	422	596	18	150	76	39	37	1	...	1	...	1	5	...
15	4	11	...	6	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,038	654	384	7	75	201	132	69	1	...	...	9	...	4	...
176	79	97	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...
625	346	279	6	78	16	11	5	1	...	...	2	...	11	...
12,185	6,264	5,921	210	1,523	846	431	413	27	...	20	883	4	101	2
1,159	572	587	45	195	14	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	22	22
1,635	833	802	21	182	40	26	12	7	...	...	...	...	14	1
371	101	270	3	29	158	60	112	...	...	2	19	...	6	1
515	185	330	1	31	86	42	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,315	2,774	2,541	44	380	359	430	427	6	...	...	487	2	6	...
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,011	4,465	4,546	114	817	1,157	567	600	21	...	2	506	2	48	24

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE

PART II.—*Return of Persons*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. (7)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	162	4	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life.	34	595	10	...
		Total ...	36	757	14	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	316	5,408	549	14
		Theft ... ordinary ...	723	10,032	1,047	15
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	153	1,234	45	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	44	696	...	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	85	950	49	...
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	96	1,855	47	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,417	20,178	1,737	29
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	8	95	8	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	354	10,877	17	...
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	426	11,043	211	...
42	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	1	36	2	...
43	18, Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.	......	13	448	16	...
		Total ...	802	22,499	254	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,616	67,646	3,502	55

* Forty-six persons erroneously included in column 12

YEAR 1929. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

concerned in Cases—concld.

Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Remarks. Died. (16a)	Escaped. (16b)	Lunacy. (16c)	Compounded. (16d)	Absconded. (16e)	Withdrawn (16f)	Pardoned. (16g)
156	41	115	...	4	104	37	67	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
584	253	331	1	33	318	160	156	...	...	...	70	1	1	...
740	294	446	1	37	422	197	223	...	...	...	126	1	1	...
4,829	2,512	2,317	120	314	117	63	54	11	...	...	...	...	7	...
8,897	5,782	3,115	109	740	1,940	574	1,045	16	2	4	4	5	29	...
1,210	714	496	97	117	299	172	126	3	...	...	3	2	10	...
734	489	245	3	4	27	18	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
921	457	464	35	56	416	142	274	...	...	...	139	6	3	...
1,773	819	954	11	116	3,091	1,145	1,939	6	...	1	259	...	8	...
3	2	1	...	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,367	10,775	7,592	375	1,347	5,898	2,116	3,453	37	2	5	405	13	58	...
76	36	40	...	19	59	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,467	7,960	2,507	10	732	1,305	988	315	1	...	...	633	5	8	1
10,734	8,573	2,161	32	401	7,039	5,608	1,383	10	...	2	3	30	76	5
31	25	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
429	391	38	11	10	11	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
21,737	16,985	4,752	54	1,165	8,414	6,638	1,726	12	...	2	636	35	90	6
63,186	39,545	23,641	779	4,994	16,914	10,082	6,459	103	2	29	2,556	55	304	32

of Statement A, Part II, for the year 1928 have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—*Return*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending at beginning of year. (4)	Cases reported in the year. (5)	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5). (6)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
1*a*	120B (1) and 120B (2)	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	1	1
		Total ...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	1	1
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	48	802	850
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	14	85	99
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	48	272	320
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	18	29	47
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	21	21
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	1	4	5
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	224	228
		Total ...	133	1,438	1,571
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	4	5
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1
12*a*	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	2	9	11
		Total ...	3	14	17
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	11	76	87
		Total ...	11	76	87

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929. (Paragraph 24).

of Cases.

Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.). (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Conviction. (10)	Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. (13)	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision. (14)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...		1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	31	245	473	71	63	1	1
16	...	33	40	10	9	...	...
15	17	98	142	48	26	2	...
10	...	21	13	3	2	...	...
...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	2	27	190	4	4	...	...
76	51	440	868	136	104	3	1
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	5	1	...	...	...
3	...	5	8	1	...	...	...
22	4	33	20	8	10	...	...
22	4	33	20	8	10	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—*Return*

(1) Serial No	Law. (2)	Offence (3)	Number pending at beginning of year. (4)	Cases reported in the year. (5)	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5). (6)
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	17	17
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	21	464	485
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	23	24
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	166	3,995	4,161
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	2	2
		Total ...	188	4,501	4,689
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	2	68	70
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	17	136	153
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	34	829	863
		Total ...	53	1,033	1,086
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	295(*a*) 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	6	7
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	19	21
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	49	882	931
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	24	557	581
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	122	2,971	3,093
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	5	70	75
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	9	9
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2	26	28
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	6	6
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	17	100	117
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	177	3,017	3,194
33	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*		1,632	33,339	34,971
		Total ...	2,031	41,002	43,033
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*2,419	48,065	50,484

* Six cases erroneously included in column 11 of

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929. (Paragraph 24).

of Cases—contd.

Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C. (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Conviction. (10)	Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. (13)	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision. (14)
1	4	6	6	...	1	...	...
50	96	148	175	16	17	...	...
...	2	5	17	...	...	...	...
436	839	1,053	1,680	153	126	...	1
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
487	942	1,212	1,879	169	144	...	1
22	13	20	13	2	2	...	...
20	30	61	41	1	14	1	...
153	132	311	219	48	69	...	...
195	175	392	273	51	85	1	...
2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...
3	7	10	...	1	2	...	...
236	168	331	158	38	54	...	...
90	95	228	132	36	34	...	...
336	616	934	1,090	117	147	...	...
10	2	17	43	3	1	...	...
...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
1	1	8	14	4	2	...	...
...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
36	8	35	23	15	7	...	...
289	222	586	1,911	186	40	...	...
355	1,555	5,005	26,426	1,630	1,019	...	6
1,358	2,675	7,162	29,807	2,031	1,307	...	6
2,141	3,847	9,245	32,855	2,396	1,651	4	8

tatement B, Part I, for the year 1928, have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—*Return of Persons*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. (6)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
1a	120B (1) and 120B (2)	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	1	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	66	789	156
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	25	95	13
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	47	280	75
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	25	34	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	19	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	1	6	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	816	159
		Total ...	171	2,040	406
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	6	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	2	8	...
		Total ...	7	14	...
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	18	129	...
		Total ...	18	129	...

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929. (Paragraph 24.)

Concerned in Cases.

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process isssued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14a)	(14b)	(14c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	976	2	332	546	58	84	12	...	5
1	132	2	50	58	54	18	4	...	...
21	379	1	157	158	45	52	11	...	2
1	58	1	32	15	44	10	...	...	...
...	22	...	5	17	77	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	2	3	50	...	2	...	...
2	979	...	285	668	69	17	9	...	1
55	2,554	6	863	1,466	60	181	38	...	8
...	11	...	2	9	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	4	5	63	1	...	...	...
...	21	...	6	14	100	1	...	...	...
1	146	...	88	29	22	23	6	...	...
1	146	...	88	29	22	23	6	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—*Return of persons*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. (6)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Persons.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	30	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	16	673	14
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	40	3
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	275	6,576	32
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	2	...
		Total ...	295	7,321	49
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	2	73	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	16	214	11
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	72	1,506	...
		Total ...	90	1,793	11
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
22	295(*a*), 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	5	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	6	20	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	50	797	4
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	26	611	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	160	3,964	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	8	101	5
28	529A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	12	2
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	33	6
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	2	10	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	49	305	37
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	170	2,771	...
33	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*		2,737	45,300	5,579
		Total ...	3,208	53,929	5,640
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,789	65,226	6,106

* Thirty-six persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year 1928 have been

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929. (Paragraph 24.)

concerned in Cases—concld.

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. (7)	Persons who appeared before the Courts. (8)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. (9)	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged. (10)	Persons tried. Convicted. (11)	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). (12)	Persons under trial at close of the year. (13)	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped, or became insane during trial. (14a)	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. (14b)	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. (14c)
...	32	...	15	7	23	10	...	...	...
15	688	19	280	214	31	36	139	...	...
...	45	...	21	22	51	...	2	...	...
81	6,798	149	2,660	2,380	36	356	1,253	...	4
...	2	...	...	1	50	...	1	...	...
96	7,565	168	2,976	2,624	36	402	1,395	...	4
4	71	4	29	19	26	5	14	...	...
2	239	...	103	74	33	1	61	...	...
9	1,568	23	799	428	28	102	216	...	1
15	1,878	27	931	521	29	108	291	...	1
...	5	...	3	1	20	...	1	...	...
1	25	5	11	...	...	1	8	...	...
33	815	13	428	149	19	44	181	...	3
3	635	7	304	143	23	47	134	...	...
53	4,071	87	1,655	1,394	35	174	761	...	3
1	113	1	51	51	48	8	2	...	...
...	14	...	4	10	71	...	...	...	...
1	38	...	10	20	51	4	4	...	...
...	15	...	4	6	46	5	...	...	...
19	372	53	99	140	41	60	20	...	...
83	2,854	69	601	1,894	68	171	119	...	4
1,667	51,813	139	13,217	35,256	69	2,125	1,076	...	136
1,861	60,770	374	16,387	39,064	66	2,639	2,306	...	146
2,028	72,934	575	21,251	43,718	61	3,354	4,036	...	159

luded and four persons erroneously included in column 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1928
luded.

STATEMENT C.—*Property stolen and*

Offence. (1)	Number of cases in which property was stolen. (2)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (3)
A.—Cognizable.		
1. Theft (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,620	1,382
1. Theft (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	178	160
1. Theft (c) Other thefts	13,429	7,920
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity	343	122
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery	1,137	245
3. Criminal breach of trust	901	278
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	188	29
Total ...	19,796	10,136
B.—Non-cognizable.		
5. Extortion	5	1
6. Criminal misappropriation	238	156
Total ...	243	157

recovered during the year 1929.

Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	
38	7,93,543	59,117	7
90	16,468	7,683	47
59	13,19,811	4,68,046	35
36	1,24,978	29,569	24
22	1,72,911	12,528	7
31	2,21,594	27,271	12
15	3,47,671	4,681	1
51	29,96,976	6,08,895	20
20	362	40	11
66	44,662	13,799	31
65	45,024	13,839	31

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement showing the working results in all Important*

(Paragraphs

Offences.	Total number of true cases of Important Crime in 1929.	Number of true cases in which fire-arms were used.	Cases.							True
			Number pending from previous year.	Number reported during the year.	Number in which Investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Convicted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. (a) Murder under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	794	17	195	972	...	1,167	4	95	221	208
(b) Murder under Section 303, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Murder under Section 460, Indian Penal Code.	3	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	...
2. Dacoities, dacoities with murder and attempted dacoities.	385	191	93	450	...	543	39	57	59	179
3. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	5	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	7
4. (a) Robbery in which fire-arms were used.	61	61	15	59	...	74	1	1	10	23
(b) Suspected to have been committed by Criminals for whom History Sheets have been opened.	69	...	7	79	...	86	11	2	4	52
(c) In which property to the value of Rs. 250 or over is taken.	92	...	20	109	...	129	16	4	17	43
5. Attempted robberies in which firearms were used.	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
6. Kidnapping human beings for ransom.	4	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	1	2
7. Arson or scuttling a ship with an intent to defraud an insurance company or any person of a sum of Rs. 10,000 or over.	23	...	1	26	...	27	...	1	3	2
8. Section 126, Railway Act—Cases which ordinarily involve the despatch of a Class "A" message, *i.e.*, train wrecking, deliberate attempts at train wrecking, etc.	5	...	1	7	...	8	...	1	2	1
Total ...	1,447	277	*334	1,721	...	2,055	71	161	319	517

* A difference of twenty-four cases is due to the transfer from this statement to statement A, Part I, for the year 1929 as they were not important crime as classified in the year 1928.

Crime and the use of fire-arms in connection therewith for the year 1929
15 and 16).

Working results in all cases of Important Crime.

cases.						Persons.								
Discharged or acquitted (12)	Not deleted or apprehended, (13)	Total true cases (columns 11 + 12 + 13). (14)	Total Magistrate's true cases. (15)	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15). (17)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, etc., at the beginning of the year. (18)	Arrested by the Police during the year. (19)	Released under section 169, C.P.C. (20)	Released by Magistrate's Ordered before trial. (21)	Number of persons finally dealt with (columns 18 + 19—26). (22)	Number of persons tried. (23)	Number of persons convicted (24)	Number acquitted or discharged. (25)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year. (26)
191	390	789	5	2	794	170	988	111	2	912	722	266	456	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	5	3	...	3	1
74	128	381	4	3	385	265	1,247	143	4	1,317	1,118	536	582	195
...	1	8	...	...	8	1	40	...	...	41	41	36	5	...
9	29	61	...	...	61	18	100	17	...	100	75	36	39	18
13	4	69	...	...	69	10	146	7	...	144	137	92	45	12
11	38	92	...	...	92	21	158	11	2	150	136	68	68	29
...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	6	6	5	1	...
2	19	23	...	...	23	6	11	...	...	15	15	3	12	2
...	4	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	4	1	3	...
301	620	1,438	9	5	1447	† 498	2,699	291	8	2,694	2,257	1,043	1,214	503

† A difference of eighty-six persons is due to the transfer from this statement to statement A, Part II, for the year 1929 as their cases were not important crime as classified in the year 1928.

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement showing the working results in all Important* (Paragraphs

Offences.	Working results in all cases of Important Crime—*contd.*						
	Persons—*contd.*			Property.			
	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.						
	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1. (a) Murder under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	5	2	3	15	5	4,832	887
(b) Murder under Section 303, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Murder under Section 460, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
2. Dacoities, dacoities with murder and attempted dacoities.	14	9	5	341	119	2,16,309	29,472
3. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. (a) Robbery in which fire-arms were used.	...	...	...	59	14	25,409	502
(b) Suspected to have been committed by Criminals for whom History Sheets have been opened.	...	...	...	63	20	6,189	1,266
(c) In which property to the value of Rs. 250 or over is taken.	...	...	...	92	22	80,548	2,904
5. Attempted robberies in which fire-arms were used.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kidnapping human beings for ransom.	...	...	...	1	...	150	...
7. Arson or scuttling a ship with an intent to defraud an insurance company or any person of a sum of Rs. 10,000 or over.	...	...	...	6	...	8,10,531	...
8. Section 126, Railway Act—Cases which ordinarily involves the despatch of a Class "A" message, *i.e.*, train wrecking, deliberate attempts at train wrecking, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	11	8	578	180	11,43,974	35,031

Crime and the use of fire-arms in connection therewith for the year 1929.
15 and 16)

Remarks.													
Cases.							Persons.						
Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Absconded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
4	...	15	...	...	39	...	8	...	15	...	...	53	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	22	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	15	...	...	46	...	19	...	15	...	...	80	24

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District*

District. (1)	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors General. (2)	Number of Superintendents. (3)	Number of Assistant Superintendents. (4)	Number of Deputy Superintendents. (5)	Number of Inspectors. (6)	Number of S.Is. of Police. Court Prosecuting. (7)	Number of S.Is. of Police. Other. (8)	European Sergeants. (9)	Station Writers. (10)	Number of Head Constables. Foot. (11)	Number of Head Constables. Water. (12)	Number of Head Constables. Mounted. (13)	Number of Constables. Foot. (14)	Number of Constables. Water. (15)	Number of Constables. Mounted. (16)
Headquarters ...	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab ...	...	1	...	...	6*	7	45*	1	11	26	9*	...	308	7*	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	23	...	...
Kyaukpyu ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	17	...	6	13	4	...	108	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	16	...	6	10	...	...	99	...	...
Arakan Division } Total	...	2	...	1	13	10	80	1	24	55	13	...	538	7	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	1	...	...	9	9	57	...	14	35	7	...	382	1	...
Insein ...	...	1	...	...	6	6	61	3	14	31	5	...	331	1	...
Pegu ...	...	1	...	...	7	10	83	...	24	44	2	...	423	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	1	...	...	7	11	77	...	20	33	2	...	357	...	...
Prome ...	...	1	...	...	7	7	54	...	16	29	2	...	317	...	...
Pegu Division } Total	...	5	...	...	36	43	332	3	88	172	18	...	1,810	2	...
Bassein ‡ ...	...	1	...	...	7	10	81§	1	23	40	16‡	...	447	6‡	...
Henzada ...	...	1	...	...	6	8	65	...	17	29	6	...	329	...	...
Myaungmya ...	...	1	...	...	5	8	55	...	15	28	13	...	294	1	...
Ma-ubin ...	...	1	...	...	5	5	42	...	10	22	10	...	219	2	...
Pyapôn ...	...	1	...	...	5	6	45	...	11	27	15	...	228	5	...
Irrawaddy Division } Total	...	5	...	...	28	37	288	1	76	146	60	...	1,517	14	...
Toungoo ...	...	1	...	...	6	6	56	...	15	23	...	...	262	...	...
Salween ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	16	2	...	109	...	...
Thatôn ...	...	1	...	...	5	7	55	...	11	24	2	...	279	...	...
Amherst ...	...	1	...	...	7†	8	50†	2	14	48	6†	...	431	2†	...
Tavoy ...	...	1	...	...	5	2	28	...	8	18	...	...	159	...	...
Mergui ...	...	1	...	...	4	2	24	...	7	20	2	...	172	...	...
Tenasserim Division } Total	...	6	...	...	27	26	219	2	56	149	12	...	1,412	2	...

* Includes 1 Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police,
(§) Includes 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 2 Head
(†) Includes 1 Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of

Police in the year 1929. (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 30 and 31).

Total. (17)	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (18)	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincia Revenues. (19)	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19). (20)	Area of District in square miles. (21)	Population of District. (22)	Urban population of District. (23)	Number of police-stations. (24)	Number of outposts. (25)	Proportion of Police: To area. (26)	Proportion of Police: To population. (27)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (28)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force. (29)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
421	...	...	...	5,136	576,430	38,892	9	...	12·20	1,369	1,809	4·30
32	...	...	...	1,500	20,914	...	1	2	46·87	654	34	1·06
154	...	...	...	4,387	199,873	3,884	5	...	28·49	1,298	508	3·30
137	...	...	...	3,784	112,029	3,762	5	...	27·62	819	636	4·64
744	...	...	...	14,807	909,246	46,538	20	2	19·90	1,222	2,987	4·01
515	...	...	...	1,866	364,624	23,346	11	...	3·62	708	2,245	4·36
459	...	...	...	1,904	289,540	35,509	10	1	4·15	632	2,201	4·80
594	...	...	...	4,090	446,628	26,265	17	...	6·89	752	3,525	5·93
508	...	...	...	2,863	492,429	43,429	13	...	5·64	969	3,672	7·23
433	...	...	...	2,915	371,575	49,329	14	...	6·73	858	2,105	4·86
2,509	...	...	...	13,638	1,964,796	177,878	65	1	5·44	783	13,748	5·48
632	...	...	...	4,127	489,473	56,224	14	2	6·53	774	3,390	5·36
461	...	...	...	2,872	550,920	38,508	13	...	6·23	1,195	2,035	4·41
420	...	...	...	2,650	370,551	20,842	12	...	6·31	882	1,980	4·71
316	...	...	...	1,640	330,106	21,016	7	...	5·19	1,045	1,110	3·51
343	...	...	...	2,148	288,994	17,331	7	...	6·26	843	1,717	5·01
2,172	...	...	...	13,437	2,030,044	153,921	53	2	6·19	935	10,232	4·71
369	...	...	...	6,129	379,634	31,541	11	...	16·61	1,029	2,155	5·84
136	...	...	...	2,666	50,379	...	8	...	19·60	370	88	0·65
384	...	...	...	4,831	471,100	22,259	10	...	12·58	1,227	2,084	5·43
569	...	...	...	7,059	417,910	67,888	12	...	12·41	734	5,934	10·43
221	...	...	...	5,308	156,786	27,480	7	...	24·02	709	1,078	4·88
232	...	...	...	9,789	135,465	18,078	6	...	42·19	584	981	4·23
1,911	...	...	...	35,782	1,611,274	167,246	54	...	18·72	843	12,320	6·45

1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for Port Police.
Constables and 4 Constables for Port Police.
Police, 3 Head Constables, and 1 Constable for Port Police.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District*

District. (1)	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. (2)	Number of Superintendents. (3)	Number of Assistant Superintendents. (4)	Number of Deputy Superintendents. (5)	Number of Inspectors. (6)	Number of S.Is. of Police. Court Prosecuting. (7)	Number of S.Is. of Police. Other. (8)	European Sergeants. (9)	Station Writers (10)	Number of Head Constables. Foot. (11)	Number of Head Constables. Water. (12)	Number of Head Constables. Mounted. (13)	Number of Constables. Foot. (14)	Number of Constables. Water. (15)	Number of Constables. Mounted. (16)
Thayetmyo ...	...	1	...	...	4	3	33	...	12	21	...	...	218	...	...
Pakôkku ...	...	1	...	...	4	3	38	...	11	22	...	...	192	...	36
Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu ...	...	1	...	...	3	4	34	...	11	18	...	...	150	...	29
Magwe † ...	...	1	...	...	6	5	73	3	19	56	2	...	469	...	45
Chin Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	*7	...	...	*62	...	...
Magwe Division Total	...	4	...	...	17	15	180	3	53	124	2	...	1,091	...	110
Mandalay ...	...	1	...	...	7	6	54	‡5	18	75	...	...	643	...	23
Kyauksè ...	...	...	1	...	3	2	21	...	6	12	...	...	91	...	15
Meiktila ...	...	1	...	...	4	4	38	...	8	15	...	...	124	...	28
Yamèthin ...	...	1	...	...	5	5	52	...	11	26	...	...	182	...	45
Myingyan ...	...	1	...	...	6	5	41	...	10	20	...	...	195	...	35
Mandalay Division Total	...	4	1	...	25	22	206	5	53	148	...	...	1,235	...	146
Sagaing ...	...	1	...	...	3	3	30	...	7	13	...	...	138	...	24
Shwebo ...	...	1	...	...	4	5	37	...	11	25	...	...	184	...	31
L. Chindwin ...	...	1	...	...	3	3	30	...	8	14	...	...	135	...	28
U. Chindwin ...	...	1	...	...	2	1	10	...	7	13	...	...	93	...	...
Katha ...	...	1	...	...	4	4	25	...	9	24	...	...	206	...	...
Bhamo ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	2	§15	...	...	§ 98	...	...
Myitkyina ...	...	...	...	1	2	2	9	...	4	‖21	...	...	‖147	...	...
Sagaing Division Total	...	5	1	1	19	19	147	...	48	125	...	...	1,001	...	83
N. S. States ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	13	...	2	28	...	...	136	...	3
S. S. States ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	7	...	1	50	...	8
F. Shan States Total	...	...	2	...	2	1	17	...	4	35	...	1	186	...	11

† Excludes 2 Inspectors of Police, 13 Sub-Inspectors of Police, and 5 Head

* Village

‡ Includes 1 reserve

§ Includes 6 Head Constables and 35 Constables of

‖ Includes 12 Head Constables and 60 Constables

Police in the year 1929 (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 30 and 31)—contd.

Total. (17)	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (18)	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (19)	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19). (20)	Area of District in square miles. (21)	Population of District. (22)	Urban population of District. (23)	Number of police-stations. (24)	Number of outposts. (25)	Proportion of Police — To area. (26)	Proportion of Police — To population. (27)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (28)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force. (29)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
292	...	...	...	4,750	255,406	21,987	10	...	16·27	875	1,525	5·22
307	...	...	...	6,210	465,771	19,507	10	...	20·23	1,517	1,699	5·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	...	...	3,293	274,302	12,237	8	...	13·17	1,097	1,343	5·37
679	...	...	...	3,687	423,252	23,630	13	1	5·43	623	3,057	4·50
71	...	...	...	11,100	138,878	...	...	...	156·34	1,956	...	...
1,599	...	...	...	29,040	1,557,609	77,361	41	1	18·16	974	7,624	4·77
832	...	...	...	2,131	356,621	177,411	15	9	2·56	429	3,365	4·04
151	...	...	...	1,282	142,677	6,107	5	...	8·49	945	698	4·62
222	...	...	...	2,287	289,897	8,868	4	...	10·30	1,306	1,635	7·36
327	...	...	...	4,176	323,189	28,459	8	...	12·77	988	2,198	6·72
313	...	...	...	2,746	442,008	26,025	8	...	8·77	1,412	1,681	5·37
1,845	...	...	...	12,622	1,554,392	246,870	40	9	6·84	842	9,577	5·19
219	...	...	...	1,825	326,908	16,212	6	...	8·33	1,493	1,195	5·46
298	...	...	...	5,629	380,052	13,347	9	...	18·89	1,275	1,631	5·47
222	...	...	...	3,590	342,880	9,225	7	...	16·17	1,545	1,163	5·24
127	...	...	...	16,037	186,881	2,415	7	...	126·28	1,472	452	3·56
273	...	...	...	7,721	225,520	12,866	9	...	28·28	826	973	3·56
124	...	...	...	6,903	112,960	7,741	2	8	55·67	911	513	4·14
186	...	...	...	11,847	146,587	4,956	4	15	63·69	788	594	3·19
1,449	...	...	...	53,552	1,721,788	66,762	44	23	36·96	1,188	6,521	4·50
185	...	...	...	17,856	559,223	3,448	4	1	96·52	3,023	403	2·18
74	...	...	...	40,437	911,468	10,011	2	1	546·45	12,317	237	3·20
259	...	...	...	58,293	1,470,691	13,459	6	2	225·07	5,678	640	2·47

Police.
Constables for Finger Print Labour Bureau, Yenangyaung and Chauk.
Sergent.
Village Police Stationed at 8 Village Posts.
of Village Police Stationed at 15 Village Posts.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District*

District. (1)	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. (2)	Number of Superintendents. (3)	Number of Assistant Superintendents. (4)	Number of Deputy Superintendents. (5)	Number of Inspectors. (6)	Number of S.-Is. Police. Court Prosecuting. (7)	Number of S.-Is. Police. Other. (8)	European Sergeants. (9)	Station Writers. (10)	Number of Head Constables. Foot. (11)	Number of Head Constables. Water. (12)	Number of Head Constables. Mounted. (13)	Number of Constables. Foot. (14)	Number of Constables. Water. (15)	Number of Constables. Mounted. (16)
Railway Police.	...	1	...	2	6	1	61	4	26	34	...	...	343	...	...
Provincial Police Training School.	...	1	...	...	*11	...	†121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.I.G., for Rlys. & C.I., Burma.	1	2	...	4	27	...	50	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad S.R.	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Do. W.R.	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Do. N.R.	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Detective Training School, Insein.	...	...	..	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of and above the rank of Inspector of Police on leave, deputation, etc.	1	3	2	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Asst. and Deputy Superintendents of Police posted to Districts.	...	...	‡34	§44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6	40	40	66	225	174	1,731	‖19	428	1,039	¶105	1	9,172	¶25	350
Punitive Police.															
Tharrawaddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Police															
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyapôn ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.	...	...	...	1	3	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
C. I. Dept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	3	3	..	88	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...

* Includes 5 Cadet
† Includes 120 Cadet
‡ Includes 3 Probationary Assistants
§ Excludes Probationary Deputy Superintendent
‖ Includes 2 Reserve Sergeants and
¶ Includes 99 Head Constables and 3 Constables sanctioned as crews on
** Excludes the cost Police of

Police in the year 1929 (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 30 and 31)—concld.

Total. (17)	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (18)	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (19)	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19). (20)	Area of District in square miles. (21)	Population of District. (22)	Urban population of District. (23)	Number of police-stations. (24)	Number of outposts. (25)	Proportion of Police To area. (26)	Proportion of Police To population. (27)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (28)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force. (29)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
478	...		...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	...	...
133	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,421	1,15,30,245	1,32,976	°1,16,63,221	2,31,171	12819,840	950,035	351	42	17·22	955	63,649	4·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Inspectors of Police.
Sub-Inspectors of Police.
Superintendent of Police under Training.
of Police under Training.
3 Sergeants of the Oil Fields Police.
43 large and 13 small motor boats allotted for the Police Department.
in the Shan States.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and*
(Paragraphs,

District. (1)	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers. (2)	Men. (3)	Actual. Officers. (4)	Men. (5)	Armament of the Number of rifles. (6)	Number of smooth bores. (7)
Akyab	59	361	59	339	...	194
Arakan Hill Tracts	2	30	2	30	...	29
Kyaukpyu	22	131	23	126	...	86
Sandoway	21	115	20	113	...	61
Total ...	104	637	104	608	...	370
Hanthawaddy	75	439	77	419	...	215
Insein	76	382	72	376	...	146
Pegu	100	493	100	484	...	212
Tharrawaddy	95	412	95	409	...	216
Prome	68	364	67	363	...	176
Total ...	414	2,090	411	2,051	...	965
Bassein	99	532	104	504	...	259
Henzada	79	381	72	384	...	89
Myaungmya	68	351	67	349	...	173
Ma-ubin	52	263	53	250	...	127
Pyapôn	56	286	57	256	...	123
Total ...	354	1,813	353	1,743	...	771
Toungoo	68	300	68	294	...	150
Salween	7	128	7	127	...	109
Thatôn	67	316	67	308	...	148
Amherst	67	501	67	489	...	324
Tavoy	35	185	35	179	...	81
Mergui	30	201	32	195	...	116
Total ...	274	1,631	276	1,592	...	928
Thayetmyo	40	251	37	246	...	130
Pakôkku	45	261	45	255	...	117
Pakôkku Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	49
Minbu	41	208	41	205	...	100
Magwe	87	591	88	589	...	275
Chin Hills	2	69	2	69	...	20
Total ...	215	1,380	213	1,364	...	691

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 31).

Force.	Punishments.											
Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
					Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
46	...	1	15	94	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	1	6	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
17	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
83	...	2	23	127	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	4
45	1	4	25	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
65	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
77	1	2	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	6
69	..	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
50	...	3	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
306	2	11	59	88	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	16
67	1	3	11	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
61	1	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	1	1	2	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
38	...	3	18	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
40	1	4	16	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
257	4	13	51	118	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15
53	1	1	1	20	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	9	2	10	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1
53	...	...	25	48	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
28	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24	...	4	8	18	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8
215	1	16	37	107	...	10	1	2	...	7	...	14
31	1	2	11	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
35	...	5	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	6	6	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	1	13	19	69	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and*
(Paragraphs

District. (1)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion. (21)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards. (22)	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers. (23)	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men. (24)	Number enlisted during the year. (25)	Number of — Of 1 year and under 2 years' service. (26)
Akyab	...	28	50	260	51	63
Arakan Hill Tracts	...	...	2	17	4	8
Kyaukpyu	...	5	23	126	6	18
Sandoway	...	18	20	112	14	8
Total ...	...	51	95	515	75	97
Hanthawaddy	...	57	77	397	39	70
Insein	...	24	72	346	42	72
Pegu	...	91	100	473	20	160
Tharrawaddy	...	167	95	399	34	64
Prome	...	232	67	363	56	34
Total ...	...	571	411	1,978	191	400
Bassein	...	128	104	488	38	63
Henzada	...	111	72	337	22	34
Myaungmya	...	51	67	277	29	85
Ma-ubin	...	85	53	243	18	89
Pyapôn	1	55	57	203	29	64
Total ...	1	430	353	1,548	136	335
Toungoo	...	80	62	280	17	30
Salween	...	11	7	62	20	21
Thatôn	...	90	67	366	30	81
Amherst	...	105	67	435	50	48
Tavoy	...	24	35	177	16	29
Mergui	...	58	32	181	27	55
Total ...	...	368	270	1,501	160	264
Thayetmyo	...	36	37	246	8	28
Pakôkku	1	91	43	250	18	40
Pakôkku Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	...	100	41	200	17	2
Magwe	...	27	88	574	93	117
Chin Hills	...	...	1	20	4	...
Total ...	1	254	210	1,290	140	187

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 31)—contd.

Constables.			Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 2 years and under 8 years' service. (27)	Of 8 years and under 15 years. (28)	Of 15 years and over. (29)	On pension or gratuity. (30)	By resignation without pension or gratuity. (31)	By dismissal. (32)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. (33)	By desertion. (34)	By death. (35)	Admissions into hospital. (36)	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. (37)	Deaths. (38)
128	105	8	9	11	5	10	...	6	64·30	1·61	1·51
9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	·15	...
47	36	6	1	3	3	1	...	4	22·15	·89	2·68
37	32	5	8	1	2	1	...	...	29·32	1·04	...
221	177	21	18	15	10	12	...	10	48·36	1·36	1·40
96	145	51	20	12	11	2	...	7	87·90	1·48	1·41
194	57	2	10	6	1	4	1	6	22·50	1·38	1·34
117	80	37	9	12	9	6	4	6	10·10	·31	1·03
158	105	16	17	10	6	22	4	7	20·54	·01	1·39
80	82	63	13	23	5	9	3	4	6·97	·42	·93
645	469	169	69	63	32	43	12	30	34·62	·88	1·22
182	132	62	23	11	7	2	...	8	34·21	1·09	1·32
124	93	46	7	21	3	1	3	10	38·59	1·23	2·19
136	55	17	5	21	5	8	3	11	43·50	1·58	2·64
52	38	13	15	7	5	5	2	...	45·54	1·50	...
96	33	16	5	12	7	5	9	8	44·	1·60	2·56
590	351	154	55	72	27	21	17	37	47·56	1·64	1·77
81	95	31	4	7	9	1	1	2	34·55	1·13	·55
74	12	1	6	38	3	1	2	1	18·65	·73	·75
66	114	52	8	17	15	5	3	2	19·34	·29	·53
154	92	77	9	20	6	7	3	3	32·43	·77	·54
84	28	15	16	10	4	...	1	1	24·3	·74	·47
68	37	3	7	8	11	2	...	...	48·27	1·08	...
527	378	179	50	100	48	16	10	9	34·36	1·01	·48
101	70	12	15	14	10	2	...	4	27·91	1·09	1·41
90	61	15	9	1	6	3	...	4	26·67	1·13	1·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	51	13	5	2	...	1	2	4	23·07	·28	1·63
222	76	10	18	14	17	16	4	8	26·50	1·09	1·18
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1·41
472	258	50	47	35	33	22	6	21	27·49	1·02	1·33

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and*
(Paragraphs

District. (1)	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers. (2)	Men. (3)	Actual. Officers. (4)	Men. (5)	Armament of the Number of rifles. (6)	Number of smooth bores. (7)
Mandalay	72	759	70	754	...	176
Kyauksè	26	124	24	123	...	54
Meiktila	46	175	45	173	...	58
Yamèthin	62	264	62	258	...	89
Myingyan	52	260	52	259	...	85
Total ...	258	1,582	253	1,567	...	462
Sagaing	36	182	35	177	...	67
Shwebo	46	251	44	243	...	107
Lower Chindwin	36	185	37	184	...	70
Upper Chindwin	13	113	13	112	...	70
Katha	33	239	32	235	...	139
Bhamo	8	115	8	113	...	69
Myitkyina	13	172	12	164	...	74
Total ...	185	1,257	181	1,228	...	596
Northern Shan States ...	15	169	15	167	...	93
Southern Shan States ...	5	68	5	67	...	45
Total ...	20	237	20	234	...	138
Criminal Investigation Department	77	51	80	45	...	...
Railways	72	403	73	390	...	...
Provincial Police Training School	221	...	211	...	...	200
Detective Training School ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Southern Range ...	14	16	12	12	...	...
Flying Squad, Western Range ...	7	8	7	7	...	...
Flying Squad, Northern Range ...	14	15	13	14	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	(a) 2,236	11,120	(b) 2,214	10,855	...	(c) 5,121

(a) Includes 5 cadet Inspectors of Police, 3 temporary Inspectors of Police as Instructors, Provincial Police
Statement D.
(b) Includes 5 cadet Inspectors of Police.

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

(c) Excludes 81 Carbines, and 44 Muskets, under repair.

General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 31)—contd.

Force.	Punishments.											
	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
					Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
57	...	12	13	66	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
20	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
31	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
48	...	...	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
41	...	1	8	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
197	...	16	35	116	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	12
29	...	...	6	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	...	1	3	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	...	...	2	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
146	...	3	17	89	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	11
12	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	...	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	10	5	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
27	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,476 (d)	9	84	259	799	1	40	2	2	1	9	5	91

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.
Training School, Mandalay, and 81 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police, and excludes 2 Inspectors of Police shown in the Superintendent of Police Supplies.

(*d*) Excludes 26 Pistols and 54 Revolvers as reserve with the Superintendent of Police Supplies.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and*
(Paragraphs

District.	Rewards.		Education.			Number of
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.			
	By promotion	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 2 years' service.
1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Mandalay	...	176	69	677	50	113
Kyauksè	...	29	24	123	34	5
Meiktila	...	60	45	172	4	17
Yamèthin	...	130	62	258	19	37
Myingyan	...	79	52	249	11	26
Total ...	...	474	252	1,479	118	198
Sagaing	...	38	35	177	50	23
Shwebo	...	13	44	243	7	10
Lower Chindwin	...	30	37	182	25	27
Upper Chindwin	...	8	13	108	17	25
Katha	...	21	32	200	21	41
Bhamo	...	15	8	40	12	22
Myitkyina	...	16	10	64	16	7
Total ...	...	141	179	1,014	148	155
Northern Shan States ...	...	42	15	119	12	30
Southern Shan States ...	2	153	5	65	6	5
Total ...	2	195	20	184	18	35
Criminal Investigation Department	...	6	80	45	...	...
Railways	...	66	72	375	31	72
Provincial Police Training School	...	...	211	...	...	...
Detective Training School ...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Southern Range ...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Flying Squad, Western Range ...	...	...	7	7	...	...
Flying Squad, Northern Range ...	...	...	13	14	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	2,556	2,192	9,962	1,017	1,743

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 31)—concld.

Constables.			Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 2 years and under 8 years' service. (27)	Of 8 years and under 15 years. (28)	Of 15 years and over. (29)	On pension or gratuity. (30)	By resignation without pension or gratuity. (31)	By dismissal. (32)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. (33)	By desertion. (34)	By death. (35)	Admissions into hospital. (36)	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. (37)	Deaths. (38)
208	191	99	23	11	18	35	12	6	11·41	·56	·73
33	19	14	4	3	4	...	...	1	83·	2·4	·68
58	40	35	5	...	2	1	...	3	35·32	1·78	1·38
66	53	48	8	3	4	2	...	1	40·93	1·66	·31
81	76	33	6	5	2	23	1	4	27·33	1·09	1·29
446	379	229	46	22	30	61	13	15	32·48	1·33	·82
33	25	26	11	5	2	10	...	1	91·98	3·26	·47
53	86	55	8	3	1	3	...	6	41·11	1·38	2·09
70	52	13	8	1	2	3	...	1	34·34	1·88	·45
35	25	6	4	5	4	3	...	2	47·20	2·25	1·6
101	50	9	8	16	5	1	...	8	80·34	2·41	3·00
38	23	1	1	10	2	...	...	2	46·02	1·04	1·65
39	12	5	1	37	2	...	2	4	50·6	·73	2·27
369	273	115	41	77	18	20	2	24	64·66	2·20	1·70
88	15	2	2	5	...	1	1	2	57·45	1·79	1·10
17	21	7	1	6	1	2	...	1	43·66	1·18	1·39
105	36	9	3	11	1	3	1	3	57·69	1·74	1·18
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	73	9	11	6	12	11	1	3	27·42	·89	·65
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
3,542	2,394	935	341	407	212	209	62	152	39·80	1·31	1·16

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

TABLE A.—*Statement showing the Castes of the Burma Military Police on 31st December 1929.*

Battalion.	Bengal.														Madras.				Bombay.								Total.
	Mahomedans.			Hindus.							North-Eastern Frontier.																
	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Dogra Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Jats.	Brahmins.	Gurhwalis Rajputs.	Other Hindu Tribes.	Gurkhas proper.	Bhumihars.	Gaur Brahmins.	Kumaonis	Gurhwali Brahmins.	Telugus.	Tamils.	Other Tribes.	Mahomedans.	Mahratta.	Other Hindus.	Chins.	Burmans.	Karens.	Mahrattas.	Kachins.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	27)	(28)
Bhamo ...	...	325	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	881
Chin Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	232	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	907
Eastern...	...	114	109	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Western	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	904
N. S. States	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	338	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	775
Reserve	...	254	...	353	...	...	...	...	3	...	336	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947
S. S. States	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917
Mandalay	110	466	...	129	105	325	...	219	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	1,562
Rangoon	109	248	...	248	...	220	52	213	...	...	344	106	110	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	22	...	2,253
Total ...	219	1,631	109	1,388	105	545	52	432	564	96	2,986	106	110	558	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	112	413	22	325	10,170*

* This figure includes one Indian Officer and 110 Non-Commissioned Officers and men sanctioned as a temporary measure for the Jail Department at Alon and Mokpalin and P.W.D. at Linzin and Mezali.

STATEMENT D (1).—*Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1929.*

	Sanctioned strength of Police force paid from Provincial Revenues.							Cost of Police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.			Remarks.
	Number of commandants	Number of assistant commandants.	Number of subadars and jemadars.	Number of havildars and naiks.	Number of sepoys (including buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers. B.Os	Officers. I.Os.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
									Voted.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Paid from Prov. Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,24,556	11,47,807	28,72,363*	...	...	...	*This includes cost of one Indian Officer, and 110 other ranks entertained as a temporary measure for the supply of guard to the P. W. D. at Mezali and Linzin and Jail Department at Alon and Mokpalin. 11 N.C.O.s and men surplus.
Hospital charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,611	...	...	...	
Police food supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,04,518	...	...	...	
Debit through Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,608	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,19,100	...	...	...	
									Non-voted.					
Paid from Prov. Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,861	64,502	3,47,363	...	...	...	
Hospital charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police food supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,178	...	...	...	
Debit through Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	...	...	...	
Total ...	9	26	230	781	8,474	9,520	796	...	...	3,52,599	1	2	...	
									Backward Tracts-Non-voted.					
Paid from Prov. Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,64,223	7,42,748	17,06,971	...	...	...	
Hospital charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,029	...	...	...	
Police food supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,08,251	...	...	...	
Debit through Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,573	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	4	15	50	500	570	25	...	...	22,76,824	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	10*	30†	245	831	8,974	10,090	821‡	...	...	65,48,523	1	2	...	11 N.C.O.s and men surplus.

* Includes one Commandant who is Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma. † Includes four Naib-Commandants.
‡ Includes 25 walers of His Excellency's Escort.

G.B.C.P.O.—No. 33, I.-G. of Police, 9-10-1930—425.